



U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management



Medford District

3040 Biddle Road

Medford, Oregon 97504

Spring 2002

Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report

for Fiscal Year 2001



Cover Photo: Cross-country skiing, Buck Prairie, Ashland Resource Area. (Photo by James Langhoff)

**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

Medford District Office
3040 Biddle Road
Medford, Oregon 97504

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Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report

for Fiscal Year 2001

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document combines the Medford District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report for fiscal year 2001. The Annual Program Summary addresses the accomplishments of the Medford District in areas such as watershed analysis, Jobs-in-the-Woods, forestry, fire, recreation, and other programs. It also provides information concerning the Medford District budget and timber receipt collections. The results of the Annual Program Summary show that the Medford District is fully and successfully implementing the Resource Management Plan and Northwest Forest Plan.

The Monitoring Report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring for fiscal year 2001, the sixth full fiscal year of implementation of the Medford District Resource Management Plan.

Although the Annual Program Summary gives only a very basic and very brief description of the programs, resources, and activities in which the Medford District is involved, the report does give the reader a sense of the large scope, complexity and diversity involved in management of the Medford District public lands and resources. Although there are and will continue to be challenges which will require us to adapt and to give our best, the managers and employees of Medford District take pride in the accomplishments described in this report.

**Medford RMP, Summary of Renewable Resource Management
Actions, Directions and Accomplishments**

RMP RESOURCE ALLOCATION OR MANAGEMENT PRACTICE OR ACTIVITY	FISCAL YEAR 2001 ACCOMPLISHMENTS	CUMULATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS 1996-2001	PROJECTED DECADAL PRACTICES
Regeneration harvest (acres offered)	0	3,157	10,400
Commercial thinning/density management/ uneven age harvests (acres offered)	0	39,188	44,900
Site Preparation, Prescribed Burning, Underburning	3,878	28,084	24,000
Hazardous Fuel Reduction/Ecosystem Health and Recovery (mechanical acres, non-burning)	5,749	17,769	—
Maintenance Work and Animal damage control (acres) 11,345	38,742	—	
Pre-commercial thinning (acres)	2,725	28,887	78,000
Brush field/hardwood conversion (acres)	0	0	—
Planting/ regular stock (acres)	403	7,664	2,700
Planting/ genetically selected (acres)	570	2,139	10,300
Fertilization (acres)	0	2,222	57,000
Pruning (acres)	1,357	3,240	18,600
New permanent road const. (miles)	5.4	27	300
Roads fully decommissioned/obliterated (miles)	7.3	138	—
Roads closed/ gated (miles)*	74	329	—
Timber sale quantity offered (mm board feet)	0	265.39	571
Timber sale quantity offered (mm cubic feet)	0	45.12	96.90
Noxious weed control, chemical (acres)	598	823	—
Noxious weed control, other (acres)	580	6,368	—
Livestock grazing permits or leases (Allotment leases / lease renewals)	52/0	358/50	—
Reservoirs or springs constructed or maintained (units each)	1	6	—
Livestock fences constructed (units/miles)	0/0	23/18.7	—

* Roads closed to the general public, but retained for administrative or legal access.

Medford RMP, Summary of Non-Biological Resource or Land Use Management Actions, Directions and Accomplishments

RMP RESOURCE ALLOCATION OR MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	ACTIVITY UNITS	FISCAL YEAR 2001 ACCOMPLISHMENTS	CUMULATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS 1995 -2001
Realty, land sales	(actions/acres)	0	1/120
Realty, land purchase	(actions/acres)	1	3/314
Realty, land exchanges	(actions/acres acquired/disposed)	0	3/7657/3306
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	(actions/acres)	0	0
Realty, road rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use	(actions)	7	49
Realty, road rights-of-way granted	(actions)	39	148
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted	(actions)	1	39
Communication sites, rights-of-ways	(actions)	2	4
Special Use Permits	(actions)	8	22
Realty, withdrawals completed	(actions/acres)	0	0
Realty, withdrawals revoked	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral/energy, total oil and gas leases	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral/energy, total other leases	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mining plans approved	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mining claims patented	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral material sites opened	(actions/acres)	0	1
Mineral material sites, closed	(actions/acres)	0	0
Recreation, maintained off highway vehicle trails	(areas/miles)	3/168	3/1,008
Recreation, maintained hiking trails	(trails/miles)	8/114	35/388
Recreation, sites	(sites/acres)	8/200	22/1297
Cultural resource inventories	(sites/acres)	44/6,988	378/51,576
Cultural/historic sites nominated	(sites/acres)	20/607	21/608
Hazardous material sites	(assessed/cleaned)	39/19	133/91

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Program Summary is a review of the programs on the Medford District Bureau of Land Management for the period October 2000 through September 2001. The program summary is designed to report to the public, local, state and federal agencies a broad overview of activities and accomplishments for fiscal year 2001. This report addresses the accomplishments for the Medford District in such areas as watershed analysis, Jobs-in-the-Woods, forestry, recreation, and other programs. Included in the Annual Program Summary is the Monitoring Report for the Medford District.

Both the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) and the Resource Management Plan (RMP) embrace the concepts of ecosystem management in a broader perspective than had been traditional in the past. Land use allocations covering all federal lands within the range of the spotted owl were established in the NFP. Analyses such as watershed analyses and late-successional reserve assessments are conducted at broader scale and involve landowners in addition to BLM. Requirements to conduct standardized surveys or inventories for special status species have been developed for implementation at the regional level.

Implementation of the NFP began in April 1994 with the signing of the Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision. Subsequently, with the signing of the RMP Record of Decision in June 1995, the Medford District began implementation of the RMP which incorporates all aspects of the Northwest Forest Plan.

Both the NFP and RMP/ROD (Record of Decision) embrace the concepts of ecosystem management as a much broader perspective than had been traditional in the past. Land Use Allocations were established in the NFP covering all federal lands within the range of the spotted owl. Analysis such as watershed analysis and Late-Successional Reserve Assessments are conducted at a broader scale and involve other land owners in addition to BLM. These analyses look at resource values from a landscape level, with an ecosystems perspective. Requirements to conduct standardized surveys or inventories for special status species have been, or will be, developed for implementation at the regional scale.

The Medford District administers approximately 859,000 acres located in Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Coos, and Curry Counties. Under the NFP and RMP/ROD management of these lands are included in three primary Land Use Allocations: the Matrix, where the majority of commodity production will occur; Late-Successional Reserves, where providing habitat for late-successional and old-growth forest related species is emphasized; and Riparian Reserves, where maintenance of water quality and the aquatic ecosystem is emphasized. The RMP established objectives for management of 17 resource programs occurring on the District. Not all land use allocations and resource programs are discussed individually in a detailed manner in the APS because of the overlap of programs and projects. Likewise, a detailed background of the various land use allocations or resource programs is not included in the APS to keep this document reasonably concise. Complete information can be found in RMP/ROD and supporting Environmental Impact Statement, both of which are available at the District Office.

BUDGET

The Medford District receives its annual operating budget from congressionally appropriated and non-appropriated sources. All BLM appropriated funds are identified in the Interior Appropriations and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill. In fiscal year 2001, the Medford District received a total of \$21,532,000 in Oregon and California Land Grant appropriations, \$1,867,000 in Management of Lands & Resources appropriations, and \$11,989,000 in special appropriations or non-appropriated funds. Special appropriations include those outside O&C and MLR funds, and include emergency fire suppression and flood damage funds, fuel hazard reduction funds, deferred maintenance funds, and acquisition funds. Non-appropriated sources include funding from forest ecosystem health and recovery funds, timber sale pipeline restoration funds, road use fee collections, recreation fee demo collections, reimbursements for work performed for other agencies, trust funds, and other miscellaneous sources. All unspent funds carried forward from the previous year are also included in the appropriation totals. The total available monetary resources in fiscal year 2001 to the Medford District was \$35,388,000.

Appropriation	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Oregon & California Land Grant Appropriation	16,045,000	19,532,000	21,532,000
Management of Lands & Resources Appropriation	702,000	1,227,000	1,867,000
Special Appropriations and Other Non-appropriated Funds	13,102,000	12,043,000	11,989,000
Total	29,849,000	32,802,000	35,388,000



Underburns reduce fire hazards by decreasing fuel build up beneath the forest canopy.

LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

Lands administered by the BLM will be managed to maintain or restore healthy, functioning ecosystems from which a sustainable production of natural resources can be provided. Ecosystem management involves the use of ecological, economic, social, and managerial principles to achieve healthy and sustainable natural systems.

The building blocks for this strategy are composed of several major land use allocations: riparian reserves; late-successional reserves; adaptive management areas; matrix, which includes general forest management areas and connectivity/diversity blocks; and a variety of special purpose management areas such as recreation sites, wild and scenic rivers, and visual resource management areas.

The Medford District has the following major land allocations:*

Congressional Reserves	14,267
Late-Successional Reserves	178,467
Late-Successional Reserve within AMA	32,937
Marbled Murrelet Reserve	3,478
District Defined Reserves	1,290
Connectivity/Diversity Blocks	27,237
Applegate Adaptive Management Area	113,912
Reserved Habitat Area	16,732
General Forest Management Area	<u>470,776</u>
Total	859,096

*Allocations do not have any overlapping designations. Approximately 369,200 acres are riparian reserves.

LATE SUCCESSIONAL RESERVES AND ASSESSMENTS

Late successional reserves are areas established by the National Forest Plan and the Medford District Resource Management Plan to maintain functional interactive late successional and old growth forest ecosystems. They are designed to serve as habitat for late-successional and old growth related species including the northern spotted owl.

The Medford District contains portions of five late successional reserves designated in the resource management plan: Elk Creek, Azalea, Galice Block, Munger Butte, and Jenny Creek. All reserve areas have had assessments completed on them.

APPLEGATE ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AREA

The highlight of the year for the Applegate Adaptive Management Area (AMA) was the beginning of the Applegate Communities Collaborative Fire Protection Strategy (ACCFPS). Partners include the Ashland and Grants Pass Resource Areas, the Applegate Ranger District, two Rivers Zone (both Forest Service) Applegate River Watershed Council, Williams Creek Watershed Council, Oregon Department of Forestry, National Marine Fisheries Service, Applegate Fire District No. 9, Williams Volunteer Fire District, Grants Pass Rural/Metro Fire District, as well as Jackson and Josephine counties. The ACCFPS, which emphasizes prevention over suppression, has the overall goal of producing a comprehensive watershed-wide strategy for the Applegate basin that all partners can embrace and enjoy. Bureau of Land Management employees were instrumental in developing the initial proposal and the agency's involvement will increase as staffing for various positions on the team is identified.

On August 9, 2001, a lightning strike ignited the Quartz Fire. The fire was contained on August 21, 2001 and controlled on August 31, 2001, but not before burning 6,160 acres including 954 acres of BLM-administered lands in the Ashland Resource Area. Seventy percent of the BLM acres experienced a stand-destroying fire. The Ashland Resource Area completed the Quartz Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan, formed an interagency monitoring team with the Forest Service and representatives from the Continuing Forest Ecosystem Research (CFERs) program. The Ashland Resource Area immediately began mitigating the effects of the fire. A monitoring plan has also been implemented in coordination with the Natural Resource Conservation Service and the Forest Service. An emergency team has been formed to get a quick start on inventorying, rehabilitating, and analyzing impacts for salvaging timber from the Quartz Fire and an informational brochure has been published on the fire.

Other landscape management projects continue within both resource areas in the Applegate AMA. General objectives on these projects include:

- fire hazard reduction,
- density management (thinning of forest stands; both commercial and pre-commercial),
- maintaining or improving water quality,
- increasing stream complexity and improving fish habitat,
- meadow restoration,
- upgrading landscape connectivity for plant and animal species dependent on late-successional forest conditions, and
- developing interpretive potential for cultural resources and promoting recreational opportunities.

Landscape management actions also include a monitoring component to assess effectiveness of management actions.

Additional projects include:

1) Fuels managers completed treatments on more than 4000 acres: handpile burning on 743 acres; manual and mechanical treatments on 2,252 acres; broadcast burns on 573 acres and underburning 469 acres.

2) Engineers and fisheries biologists worked together to complete the survey, design and installation of five major fish passage culverts; inventoried approximately 60 major culverts with the potential to be fish bearing; decommissioned/blocked approximately five miles of road; brushed approximately 15 miles of roadside to improve driving safety.

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- 3) Rangeland health assessments were completed on three grazing allotments.
- 4) Delegation of Authority was received to prepare an environmental impact statement for the John's Peak/Timber Mountain Off-Highway Vehicle Project. A permit was issued for the Woodrat Mountain Hanglider site, sponsored by Southern Oregon Hanggliders Association. A trail building party was held on National Public Lands Day near the town of Williams for the Grayback Glades trail. This trail will connect the Williams valley with other regional trail systems such as Boundary, Red Buttes and Pacific Crest trails. The Medford District worked with a local arboretum to develop a complementary interpretive trail on both BLM and privately owned lands.
- 5) Young stand management treatments covered over 2,300 acres: stand maintenance (brushing, scalping, grubbing), 210 acres; understory reduction thinning (includes slashbuster), 1,193 acres; tree planting, 129 acres; tree planting maintenance, 83 acres; plantation release (pre-commercial thinning), 381 acres.
- 6) Collected native grass seed from five species for outgrowing. Sowed 179 acres in the AMA. Monitored *Fritillaria gentneri* sites and monitored the effects of underburning on *Cypripedium fasciculatum* (in cooperation with CFERs).
- 7) Bureau of Land Management employees routinely interact with other federal employees and members of the public at Applegate Partnership meetings. They were program presenters for eight meetings and five field tours for the Partnership, participated in volunteer work parties, and prepared six *Applegator* newspaper articles.

MATRIX

The matrix land allocation is defined in the Resource Management Plan as federal lands outside of reserves and special management areas that will be available for timber harvest at varying levels. The matrix within the planning area has been divided into the northern and southern General Forest Management Areas (GFMA) and connectivity/diversity blocks. There are approximately 482,081 acres of BLM-administered land in the General Forest Management Area and 28,761 acres in connectivity/diversity blocks. Connectivity/diversity blocks vary in size and are distributed throughout the northern GFMA.

The following are objectives for the matrix lands:

- Produce a sustainable supply of timber and other forest commodities to provide jobs and contribute to community stability.
- Provide connectivity (along with other allocations such as riparian reserves) between late-successional reserves.
- Provide habitat for a variety of organisms associated with both late-successional and younger forests.
- Provide for important ecological functions such as dispersal of organisms, carryover of some species from one stand to the next, and maintenance of ecologically valuable structural components such as down logs, snags, and large trees.
- Provide early-successional habitat.

WATER AND SOILS

Watershed Analysis

First iteration watershed analyses have been completed for 96 percent of the BLM-administered lands in the Medford District. The following table lists the first iteration watershed analyses completed in FY 2001 on the Medford District.

MEDFORD DISTRICT WATERSHED ANALYSIS COMPLETED IN FY 2001			
Resource Area	Watershed	Total Acres	BLM Acres
Ashland	South Rogue-Gold Hill	41,029	15,495
Ashland	West Bear Creek	59,566	8,799
Totals		100,595	24,294

Monitoring

Riparian assessments for functioning condition status were conducted on 142 stream miles. These stream miles plus an additional 190 stream miles were surveyed for stream and channel characteristics. Summer stream temperature was monitored using recording instruments at 214 sites, streamflow and turbidity were measured at 29 sites, precipitation was measured at 5 sites, aquatic macroinvertebrates were sampled at 48 sites, and channel cross sections were surveyed at 23 sites.

Water Quality Limited--303(d) Streams

Approximately 100 stream segments included on the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's 1998 Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Waterbodies cross BLM-administered land in the Medford District. These streams are primarily listed as "water quality limited" due to temperature, but some stream segments are listed for additional reasons such as flow modification, habitat modification, and sedimentation. These stream segments are being evaluated as part of the watershed analysis process. The Medford District will be working cooperatively with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality to develop Water Quality Management Plans (WQMPs) and Total Maximum Daily Loads for 303(d) streams on BLM-administered lands. Intensive stream temperature monitoring was done this year in Jenny Creek and Little Butte Creek Watersheds to provide temperature information for the WQMPs being developed in 2001.

WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE HABITAT

Green Tree Retention

Timber sales in the south General Forest Management Area (GFMA) maintain 16 to 25 large green trees per acre in harvest units. Units in the north GFMA maintain six to eight trees per acre.

Snags and Snag Recruitment

Snags are left standing in units if they do not conflict with Occupational Safety and Health Administration safety guidelines and if they do not conflict with prescribed burning.

Coarse Wood

In conformance with the Northwest Forest Plan, all timber sale units maintain a minimum of 120 lineal feet of down logs per acre greater than or equal to 16 inches diameter, assuming there are downed logs on the site. Additional reserve standing trees provide for coarse wood recruitment for future decades.

Connectivity

Designated connectivity blocks are spaced across the District. Twenty-five to 30 percent of each block (640 acre section) is to be maintained in late-successional forest, managed on a 150 year rotation. Harvest areas are to maintain a minimum 12 to 18 green trees per acre. Additional connectivity is provided by the riparian management network (100 to 300 feet on each side of the creek) and by 250 owl cores (100 acre LSRs).

Special Habitats

As part of the salamander surveys, talus habitat in project areas is being mapped. Entrances to caves and old mine adits are being buffered in upcoming sales. Abandoned mine entrances are having grates installed to minimize human disturbance to bat colonies. Meadows receive a 300 foot no-harvest buffer to maintain edge cover. Underburn projects have been undertaken to maintain historic fire-dependant oak woodlands. BLM continues its partnership with The Nature Conservancy to manage the Table Rocks and their associated vernal pool habitat.

Nest Sites and Activity Centers

Surveys were completed at 31 historic detection areas for northern goshawks, a Bureau Sensitive Species. Helicopter surveys monitored osprey productivity at Lost Creek Reservoir and along the Rogue River. Over 1,200 neotropical birds were banded during the nesting season and during the fall migration at a

Monitoring Avian Productivity & Survivorship (MAPS) mist netting station in a long-term Partners In Flight project which was begun in 1995 in the Grants Pass Resource Area. Another 400 birds were banded at a second MAPS station initiated in 2000 in the Glendale Resource Area.

Big Game Habitat and Furbearers

In the Ashland Resource Area, 300 acres of brushfields and oak woodlands were broadcast burned or underburned as habitat improvement for deer, with another 200 acres burned in the Grants Pass Resource Area. Two bait stations with cameras were established in the Glendale Resource Area to survey furbearer presence.

Bats

In cooperation with Bat Conservation International, Boise Cascade, Southern Oregon University, and volunteers, the Glendale Resource Area began testing three artificial bat roost designs in forested areas across SW Oregon. Six replicate sites were installed, with more planned for FY 2002. Bat populations were monitored at five mine adits.

Survey and Manage (S&M)/Protection Buffer Species

Protocol surveys prior to ground disturbing activities have been ongoing for proposed timber sale areas. Survey data has been provided to the team that prepared the Draft Supplemental EIS For Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and Other Mitigating Measures Standards and Guidelines. Data on presence/absence is entered into the Interagency Species Management System data base.

Red Tree Vole. Upcoming potential timber sale units (9,400 acres) were surveyed for vole presence. 3,680 trees were climbed to confirm species use. The District is following interagency guidance for project mitigation.

Mollusks. Surveys were done on 10,700 proposed sale areas for six species of slugs and snails thought possibly to occur on the District. When these surveys began in the fall of 1998, the slugs had been thought to be rare. Following the second year of surveys, the taildroppers were determined to be common, and the SEIS completed in January 2001 deleted the slugs from mandatory protection. The four snail species remain rare and any discovered sites are protected.

Salamanders. Surveys for Del Norte salamanders were begun in 1996, but the 2001 SEIS dropped the species from the Survey and Manage list. Surveys for the Siskiyou Mountains salamander continue in the Ashland Resource Area. Five hundred acres were surveyed, and known sites were protected. An ongoing monitoring study in the Applegate AMA continued into its third year.

Great Gray Owl. Upcoming sale units in suitable habitat (within 1,000 ft of meadows) have been surveyed to interagency protocol standards (six surveys in each of two years). There were 4,100 acres of first year survey, plus 4,500 acres of second year survey. Several nests are located each year even though

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the District is on the fringe of the specie's range. Sixty-seven historic detection areas were monitored. Conforming to Northwest Forest Plan guidance, a 300-foot buffer around meadow habitat is being maintained and seasonal restrictions are imposed within a quarter mile of nest sites.

Threatened/Endangered Species

The Medford District joins with the Rogue River and Siskiyou National Forests to consult with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service on projects within the Rogue Basin to be sure that these projects are in compliance with the Endangered Species Act. A Biological Assessment for Fiscal Years 2001, 2002 and 2003 projects was completed.

Bald Eagle. Fifteen historic nest sites on BLM land and four on adjacent non-federal land were monitored for occupancy and productivity. The species is undergoing review by U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service for possible federal delisting.

Marbled Murrelet. The Grants Pass and Glendale Resource Areas are cooperating with the Siskiyou National Forest in the development and validation of a landscape scale sampling effort to address whether there is a need for continued surveys for murrelets prior to habitat disturbing activities further than 25 miles inland in the Rogue Basin. No murrelets have ever been detected on the District since the project began in 1993.

Northern Spotted Owl. The Glendale Resource Area intensively surveyed 58 historic owl sites in a 110,000-acre density study area (multiple ownerships) as part of the long-term Klamath demographic study (begun in 1997) as part of effectiveness monitoring mandated by the Northwest Forest Plan. An adaptive management monitoring study of owls in the Ashland Resource Area continued into its fourth year in conjunction with the National Council of Paper Industry for Air & Stream Improvement (NCASI). Medford BLM, in cooperation with Boise Cascade Corporation, opportunistically monitored another 114 historic sites (active and inactive) to verify site location and continue gathering demographic data.

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp. In cooperation with the Oregon Natural Heritage Program and The Nature Conservancy, surveys for fairy shrimp continued in ephemeral pool habitat at the Table Rocks. This species was first discovered here in 1998, a 100-mile northward extension of the known range.

Peregrine Falcon. The species was federally delisted in August 1999, but remains listed by the State of Oregon. District personnel continued monitoring of three sites on BLM and two sites on adjacent private. An additional new site was discovered on BLM this year.

FISH HABITAT

Fisheries

A variety of activities to maintain or enhance fish habitat were conducted in fiscal year 2000. The primary focus for fisheries were impact assessments for timber sales and road construction activities. Secondary focus was on watershed analysis, Endangered Species Act consultation, Jobs-in-the-Woods projects and Transportation Management Objectives analysis. These activities represent the majority of workload and also involve many field visits and meetings. The following activities were also performed by fisheries personnel during FY 2001.

Watershed Council Cooperation

The district provided technical support to various councils in support of the Governor's Salmon Plan commitments. Technical support was also provided for the Applegate Fire Plan in the Applegate Adaptive Management Area. Using Wyden Amendment authority, BLM and watershed councils shared the costs of projects which removed irrigation diversions and provided alternative fish passages in the Illinois River Basin.

Fish Passage

Fish passage is a high priority and an ongoing need in the district. Three culverts were built with bottomless arch designs to maintain a natural streambed and no pool below the culvert. The only funding for these projects is the Jobs-in-the-Woods Program. Eleven major culverts were replaced on streams to allow upstream migration to spawning grounds and make twenty miles of habitat accessible to coho salmon and steelhead.

Fish population monitoring

Approximately ten miles of coho salmon spawning surveys, conducted in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, were completed. Snorkeling was used to estimate fish populations in six miles of streams. Six juvenile fish traps were in operation to determine juvenile fish composition and abundance. Riparian treatment monitoring for improved fish habitat included five miles. In addition to the district aquatic insect monitoring contract, 54 additional sites were monitored for aquatic insects.

Instream Fish Habitat Improvement

Boulder weirs were placed in the Elk Creek key watershed for fish habitat enhancement. Large wood was placed in Lick and Eighty Acre Creeks. Using Wyden Amendment authority, alternative pump stations

replaced gravel push-up dams on private land along the East Fork Illinois River. A side channel was extended and an alcove developed along Sucker Creek for juvenile coho salmon rearing combined with riparian tree planting.

Riparian Fish Habitat Improvement

Volunteers planted 6,000 riparian trees in the Illinois River Basin. Ten acres of trees were planted along Jenny Creek.

Endangered Species Act

The district submitted one biological assessment to the National Marine Fisheries Service and continued monitoring aquatic mollusk sites.

Public outreach

Twelve major presentations were conducted for watershed councils and schools. Two fishing events with educational talks were hosted.

SPECIAL STATUS AND SPECIAL ATTENTION SPECIES

S&M and Rare Plant Surveys

In Fiscal Year 2001, 73,951 acres were surveyed for Survey & Manage (S&M) and Bureau Special Status species (BSS) in support of all program activities. Of the total acres surveyed, 58,456 acres were done under contract and 15,495 acres were done in house by BLM botanists. All contracts were successfully completed. The following is a summary of surveyed acres displayed by contract and in-house, and by life-form.

Contract Fungi	Contract Lichen/ Bryophyte	Contract Vascular Plants	In-house Fungi	In-House Lichen/ Bryophyte	In-House Vascular Plants	Total Survey Acres
11,564	13,012	33,880	1,433	11,501	2,561	73,951

S&M and Rare Plant Sites Found

Surveys found and documented 1,431 sites of either S&M or BSS vascular plants, fungi, lichens and mosses. The relatively high number of S&M and rare plant sites found, given the acres surveyed, is indicative of the high level of species richness and diversity that occurs in southwest Oregon.

Additionally, surveys documented 21 new sites containing 218 plants for the federally listed endangered Gentner's fritillary (*Fritillaria gentneri*), which brings the total number of occurrences on BLM land to 61 sites containing 776 flowering plants. The majority of all known sites and the largest populations for this listed species are on lands managed by BLM here in the Rogue Valley. The total population size for this endemic species on all lands (federal and non-federal) is still believed to be just over a 1,000 flowering plants.

Monitoring

Several rare plant monitoring projects were implemented on the district in 2001.

***Fritillaria* population monitoring.** Monitoring continued at 40 of the existing Gentner's fritillary (*Fritillaria gentneri*) sites on the Medford district that have been monitored for three years. An additional site within the Jacksonville woodlands (City of Jacksonville) was also monitored. This represents all the sites known for this species on BLM land prior to 2001. A few occurrences monitored in the past have been determined to be the more common but related lily, "red-bells" (*Fritillaria recurva*), and not the listed Gentner's lily (see 2000 Medford Annual Program Summary). Monitoring involved the collection of demographic data and a 100 percent census of all populations. Three years of data (1999-2001) now exist for these 41 sites, and an additional years worth of data (1998) exists for 19 of the 41 sites.

The total number of flowering plants on all sites was down 17 percent (675 plants in 2000 to 558 in 2001). Given the drought year, this is probably not surprising. However, 13 sites had more plants than last year, 14 sites had fewer, and 14 sites remained unchanged. There were 19 sites that had no plants at all this year and 13 of those sites haven't had flowering plants for two successive years. Gentner's fritillary can be dormant underground for several years, so this may or may not be a cause for concern. Monitoring will continue in 2002.

At present, the average number of Gentner's fritillary plants at any site is 12. The largest population this year was 122 plants. As mentioned above, 21 new sites were discovered this year bringing the 2001 total census up to 776 plants at 62 sites. Concerns exist for this species as the overall trend is not positive and, given the small population sizes, its status as an endangered plant is warranted. The recovery plan for this species is being prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and is due out later this year. The plan will contain strategies for management of this very rare lily.

Sensitive plant monitoring. Three species were formally monitored this year following existing conservation strategies and agreements. Three sites each (nine sites total) for tall bugbane (*Cimicifuga elata*), Umpqua swertia (*Frasera umpquaensis*), and Cook's lomatium (*Lomatium cookii*) were monitored under the Challenge Cost Share program. These species and sites have all been monitored for over five years. Both tall bugbane and Umpqua swertia populations appear to be stable or slightly increasing. After 2002, monitoring will be scaled back since an adequate baseline has been established and the populations are stable.

Cook's lomatium, proposed for federal listing in 2001, has mixed trends. At the largest population site, the French Flat ACEC, the total population has experienced a general declining trend since 1998, but the number of reproducing plants has remained generally stable. Unauthorized off road vehicle use continues to threaten these populations in the wet meadows. Stochastic modeling by Tom Kay, Institute for Applied Ecology (2001), has predicted that, at least for a portion of the French Flat population, there is a very high probability that within 20 years the population will be half of what it is today. At two other monitored sites in the Illinois valley, the total population trend has been basically stable, with a slight increase in reproductive plants. These populations are smaller than the French Flat populations. The overall trend for this species appears to be declining and its proposed listing as an endangered species seems to be warranted.

Howell's camas (*Camassia howellii*) was also monitored by BLM personnel for a post fire impact following a controlled burn through the site. We found that the population was not affected by the low severity, early spring fire. Most plants sprouted vigorously, but most plants were also in areas with low fuel loads. It is not known how this plant would respond in areas with moderate or high fuel loads. This information demonstrated that fuels management and light understory burns can occur in areas occupied by Howell's camas.

Serpentine fen monitoring. Nine fens in the Illinois valley were monitored in conjunction with the Coos Bay BLM, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Siskiyou and Six Rivers National Forests, and The Nature Conservancy as part of larger monitoring project. Five Bureau Special Status plants--Grants Pass willow-herb (*Epilobium oreganum*), Mendocino gentian (*Gentiana setigera*), large-flowered rush lily (*Hastingsia bracteosa*), purple-flowered rush lily (*Hastingsia atropurpurea*), and bog white violet (*Viola primulifolia* var. *occidentalis*)-- were monitored along with the rare plant communities in which they occur. The goal of this year's monitoring was to get baseline data for future comparisons. Many other rare and uncommon species occur in these fens and will benefit from the monitoring as well. We expect a conservation agreement to be signed this next year for this project. The goal of this agreement is to prevent these species from becoming listed or extinct in the foreseeable future.

Mariposa lily monitoring. As part of the proposed grazing study within the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, baseline monitoring plots were established to look at the very rare Green's mariposa lily (*Calochortus greenei*). This endemic lily is known only in the Cascade- Siskiyou National Monument and in the Klamath drainage and Shasta Valley of Northern California. Twelve plots were established at two sites--three at each site proposed for enclosures and three outside the enclosures. Baseline data was collected on demographics, the total number of plants in the colonies, and herbivory levels from deer and insects. Enclosures will be built in 2002. To evaluate any effects from cattle grazing, data will again be collected for several years prior to and after releasing cattle, both within and outside the enclosures.

Micro-climate buffer monitoring. Several buffered (protected) populations of Bureau special status plants in active timber sales were monitored in 2001. The assumption has been that the microclimates that many of these species depend upon remains unchanged within buffered sites (no activity within 100 feet). Small probes that measure light, temperature and humidity were placed within, on the edge and outside the sale unit (control) of buffered areas to see if this assumption is true. Formal data analysis is not complete at this time, but the data clearly suggest that microclimates are maintained within a 100 foot buffer in a partial cut timber sale. A separate report later this winter will document these results.

Basin-wide Clustered lady's slipper monitoring. BLM botanists assisted Dr. Penelope Latham in part of a larger study of a rare orchid, clustered lady's slipper (*Cypripedium fasciculatum*) sponsored by

Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER). Most of the populations monitored occur on the Medford district. Some of the studies in progress for this species include:

1. Basic biological and autecological studies, including population dynamics, germination, pollination, reproduction, thinning and burning trials, and grazing evaluations
2. Old growth surveys and establishment of monitoring in new populations

A monitoring report from CFER detailing the results of these studies will be complete in January 2002.

Challenge Cost Share

The Medford BLM botany program implemented and accomplished six challenge cost share projects in 2001, matching \$43,000 in non-federal funding. Most of the funds were used for monitoring rare species (see above). In addition to the rare plant monitoring (above), CCS also funded a *Carex species* Inventory and Sedge Training Workshop. In 2001, 500 acres of wetlands across the district and in the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument were inventoried for sedges. In addition to gaining a better understanding of the community composition of sedge-dominated wetlands here in the Rogue Valley, several rare *Carex* species were discovered, including a new state record for *Carex praticola*. A two-day workshop was also put on by the Oregon *Carex* Working Group and was attended by all of the Medford BLM botanists, range ecologists, various field personnel, and botanists from the neighboring National Forests.

Botanical Database and Geographic Information System (GIS)

Database management for Survey & Manage (S&M) and Bureau Special Status (BSS) plants has become a large issue for the Medford District. In 2001, the Medford district hired a full-time botany data steward, who is responsible for the coordination and database input of all botany S&M and BSS data and concurrent GIS layers for the District.

At the start of 2001, there was a three-year backlog in both S&M and BSS data. Large statewide Interagency Species Management System (ISMS) data calls and clean-up efforts required Medford to edit all previous S&M entries (thousands of records), and to enter all new sites and negative survey data up through the year 2000. This huge task was achieved for all S&M data in 2001.

S&M data collected in 2001 is currently being input, and should be done within the first quarter of 2002. The next major task is to get the backlog of BSS data input into local databases and GIS layers for Bureau endangered, sensitive and assessment plants. This important information critical for project planning should be accomplished by the end of the second quarter of 2002.

The Medford Botany program is exploring the use of new technologies to collect, enter and update rare plant information for use in project planning. Using GPS data recorders, testing has begun on the collection and uploading of data directly into the database and GIS. These processes will increase efficiencies and decrease the cost of data input. Operational processes should be in place by the end of fiscal year 2002.

Native Plant Program (Native Grass)

The Native Plant Program continues to grow on the Medford District. In 2001, Medford BLM harvested 2,245 lbs of native grass seed, representing 11 native grass species, grown in local nurseries. Approximately 195 pounds of wild native seed was collected this year and sent to the nurseries for grass production in 2002. Native grass was seeded on about 235 acres within project areas for revegetation, soil stabilization, and noxious weed control across the district. This level does not meet the demand for use of native grass seed on the Medford District, especially for forest health activities (fuels/thinning) within oak woods and drier mixed conifer communities. A new Native Seed Policy within the BLM requires the use of native seed, where appropriate.

Medford successfully competed for \$200,000 in Washington, D.C., office funds which were obligated under existing agreements to local area nurseries for seed production in 2002. Given past production levels, we estimate that in 2002, the Medford district will produce a record 18,000 lbs of native grass seed for 10 species. We estimate that the second year's harvest in 2003 should be over 30,000 lbs. We think that this will meet the demand for native grass seed for all projects on the Medford district. If additional monies are available in 2002, one of the opportunities for the Native Plant Program will be to get wild seed collections into seed storage for other native species--shrubs, deciduous trees, and select herbaceous plants useful for out-year restoration activities.

Noxious Weeds

The botany program is inherently linked with the Noxious Weed Program. Noxious weeds can out compete native plants (including rare ones) for light, space, water and nutrients. The majority of weed surveys on the Medford District are accomplished in conjunction with contract rare plant surveys. Contractors are required to document sites infested with listed noxious weeds while surveying for rare plants. In 2001, 33,880 acres of weed surveys were done on the Medford District. This information was then mapped into GIS for use in project planning and proposed weed treatments (see **WEEDS**).

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and Research Natural Areas (RNAs)

In 2001, assessments/management plans were written for Scotch Creek, Oregon Gulch, and Round Top RNAs. In addition, the Round Top Butte RNA was nominated as a National Natural Landmark under a program within the National Park Service. An additional management plan for the French Flat ACEC was started under a Challenge Cost Share Grant with the Applied Institute of Ecology and will be completed in early 2002. Medford BLM also signed an interagency agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to help fund educational and law enforcement activities in the French Flat ACEC. Another management plan for the Bobby Creek RNA is in draft form and should be finished in 2002. All of these assessments and plans focus on the current condition of the values for which the RNAs/ACECs were designated, and specific management recommendations to maintain these values. Assessment work on other ACECs/RNAs will continue in 2002.

Education/Interpretation

Medford BLM botanists presented a number of educational programs for local groups, clubs, schools, and the general public. Most of the interpretation was done by botanists volunteering their time and expertise. Below is a summary of the events and the number of people reached through the various events.

Event	Number of People
Jacksonville Garden Club Wildflower walk	12
Sacred Heart School Wildflower Walk	30
Table Rock Hikes in conjunction with The Nature Conservancy	30
Headstart Kids wildflower walk	15
Shady Cove Wildflower Show	100
Rough and Ready Wildflower Walk	40



An American Apollo butterfly feeds from a leopard lily.



Brown's peony.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The program provides to resource areas, upon request, environmental history information for watershed analyses which addresses the role of human beings in the evolution of the landscape. This information is synthesized from a variety of sources including reports, maps, photos, and historic documents, and several overview studies done on this subject in past years. The program continues to solicit tribal input for important projects such as the Rogue-Gold Hill and the West Bear Creek Watershed assessments and to keep an updated list of interested tribes. Public outreach and education goals were addressed through various means including: continuing the assistance agreement with Southern Oregon University for student intern assistance in site inventory and recording projects; collaborating with Southern Oregon University for field school work on the Windom Site and the development of interpretive display based on field school results; and participation of district personnel in a number of public presentations.



District archaeologist, Ann Ramage, talks to local media representatives about the problems of site vandalism and artifact theft on the Medford District.

RURAL INTERFACE AREAS

The objective of the resource management plan for the rural interface areas is to consider the interests of adjacent and nearby rural residential land owners during analysis, planning and monitoring activities occurring within managed rural interface areas. These interests include personal health and safety, improvements to property, and quality of life.

The BLM manages rural interface areas encompassing approximately 136,000 acres within one-quarter mile of private land zoned for 1-5 acre or 5-20 acre lots. These lots are located throughout the Medford District.

In the past year, the BLM has worked with numerous local people and groups such as watershed councils, fire protection groups, area citizen groups, and environmental coalitions to mitigate many features of land management that are in close proximity to private residences.

Gates and other barricades are used to stop unauthorized use of public roads and dust abatement measures to mitigate impacts to neighbors. The BLM is also attempting to reduce fuels hazards on public lands adjacent to private properties.

SOCIOECONOMIC

Employment Trends

Fiscal Year 2001 was the first year that payments were made to counties under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393). Counties made elections to receive the standard O&C and CBWR payment as calculated under the Act of August 28, 1937 or the Act of May 24, 1939, or the calculated full payment amount as determined under P.L. 106-393. All counties in the Medford District elected to receive payments under the new legislation. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2001 and continuing through 2006 payments are to be made based on historic O&C and CBWR payments to the counties. The following tables display the payments made under each Title of P.L. 106-393 as well as the grand total. Actual payments for 2001 were made November 14, 2001.

Title I payments are made to the eligible counties based on the three highest payments to each county between the years 1986 and 1999. These payments may be used by the counties in the manner as previous 50-percent and “safety net” payments.

Title II payments are reserved by the counties in special account in the Treasury of the United States for funding projects providing protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other natural resource objectives as outlined in P.L. 106-393. BLM is directed to obligate these funds for projects selected by local Resource Advisory Committees and approved by the Secretary of Interior or her designee.

Title III payments are made to the counties for uses authorized in P.L. 106-393. These include: 1) search, rescue, and emergency services on Federal land, 2) community service work camps, 3) easement purchases, 4) forest-related educational opportunities, 5) fire prevention and county planning, and 6) community forestry.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES, 2001	
Benton County	\$3,109.00
Clackamas County	\$79,658.00
Clatsop County	\$0.00
Columbia County	\$0.00
Coos County	\$10,335.00
Curry County	\$90,337.00
Douglas County	\$144,920.00
Jackson County	\$70,519.00
Josephine County	\$53,540.00
Klamath County	\$330,367.00
Lane County	\$209,371.00
Lincoln County	\$28,004.00
Linn County	\$72,799.00
Marion County	\$31,145.00
Multnomah County	\$11,585.00
Polk County	\$0.00
Tillamook County	\$14,217.00
Washington County	\$2,252.00
Yamhill County	\$3,944.00

FY2001 O&C Payments to Counties

(Payments made November 14, 2001)

County	Title I Paid to County	Title III Paid to County	Total Paid to County	Title II Retained by BLM	Grand Total
Benton	\$2,597,062.51	\$183,322.06	\$2,780,384.57	\$274,983.09	\$3,055,367.66
Clackamas	\$5,129,429.52	\$905,193.45	\$6,034,622.97	\$0.00	\$6,034,622.97
Columbia	\$1,903,896.36	\$225,107.75	\$2,129,004.11	\$110,873.96	\$2,239,878.07
Coos	\$5,452,907.06	\$510,007.19	\$5,962,914.25	\$452,270.53	\$6,415,184.78
Coos (CBWR)	\$682,664.52	\$63,849.21	\$746,513.73	\$56,621.00	\$803,134.73
Curry	\$3,373,408.61	\$565,542.03	\$3,938,950.64	\$29,765.37	\$3,968,716.01
Douglas	\$23,151,749.47	\$1,021,400.71	\$24,173,150.18	\$3,064,202.14	\$27,237,352.32
Douglas (CBWR)	\$123,410.01	\$5,444.56	\$128,854.57	\$16,333.68	\$145,188.25
Jackson	\$14,482,551.46	\$1,277,872.19	\$15,760,423.65	\$1,277,872.19	\$17,038,295.84
Josephine	\$11,164,596.15	\$1,359,453.77	\$12,524,049.92	\$610,769.08	\$13,134,819.00
Klamath	\$2,162,678.40	\$190,824.56	\$2,353,502.96	\$190,824.56	\$2,544,327.52
Lane	\$14,112,862.86	\$1,245,252.60	\$15,358,115.46	\$1,245,252.60	\$16,603,368.06
Lincoln	\$332,719.74	\$29,357.63	\$362,077.37	\$29,357.63	\$391,435.00
Linn	\$2,439,944.86	\$215,289.25	\$2,655,234.11	\$215,289.25	\$2,870,523.36
Marion	\$1,349,363.44	\$214,310.66	\$1,563,674.10	\$23,812.30	\$1,587,486.40
Multnomah	\$948,142.56	\$237,035.64	\$1,185,178.20	\$0.00	\$1,185,178.20
Polk	\$1,996,318.52	\$317,062.35	\$2,313,380.87	\$35,229.15	\$2,348,610.02
Tillamook	\$517,564.05	\$30,140.50	\$547,704.55	\$61,194.34	\$608,898.89
Washington	\$582,259.57	\$77,063.77	\$659,323.34	\$25,687.92	\$685,011.26
Yamhill	\$665,439.51	\$117,430.50	\$782,870.01	\$0.00	\$782,870.01
Totals	\$93,168,969.18	\$8,790,960.38	\$101,959,929.56	\$7,720,338.79	\$109,680,268.35

Note: FY 2001 is the first year that payments have been made to the counties under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393). That law changes the date of payment. No payments were actually made to the counties in FY 2001. FY 2000 payments were made in late September of 2000

Resident Labor Force, Employment by Industry, Oregon

	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Civilian Labor Force	864,500	1,295,000	1,491,000	1,508,000	1,542,200	1,596,000	1,640,000	1,652,700	1,719,700	1,727,700	1,765,000	1,761,100	1,802,900
Unemployment	61,700	107,000	82,000	90,000	116,000	116,000	89,000	80,100	101,600	100,700	98,600	100,400	87,500
Total Wage and Salary Emp.	709,200	1,044,600	1,251,900	1,250,800	1,274,200	1,308,400	1,362,900	1,418,400	1,474,600	1,526,400	1,551,800	1,575,100	1,603,300
Total Manufacturing	172,300	215,100	220,300	211,700	209,000	211,700	221,300	229,300	235,800	243,600	246,100	242,200	243,000
•Lumber & Wood Products (& Paper)	76,200	79,900	73,200	65,800	63,800	62,700	63,300	61,300	59,800	60,200	59,000	57,800	56,900
•Other Manufacturing	96,100	135,200	147,100	145,900	145,200	149,000	158,000	168,000	176,000	183,400	187,100	184,400	186,100
Total Non-Manufacturing	536,900	829,500	1,031,600	1,039,000	1,065,200	1,096,700	1,141,600	1,189,100	1,238,900	1,282,800	1,305,700	1,332,800	1,360,300
•Const. & Mining	30,800	48,800	54,000	53,000	52,000	55,700	62,900	70,400	79,400	83,300	83,400	85,200	87,600
•Trans., Comm. & Utilities	48,700	60,500	64,500	65,200	65,700	66,800	68,900	71,300	73,500	74,900	76,200	77,800	79,900
•Trade	162,000	255,600	313,100	314,300	318,700	328,900	344,100	357,000	365,900	377,500	383,400	388,000	394,000
•Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	36,000	70,000	80,300	83,200	86,000	84,600	87,800	87,200	91,000	94,800	95,200	95,100	94,000
•Services & Misc.	112,700	191,400	296,200	296,900	311,800	328,300	343,200	362,900	382,600	402,800	412,100	425,600	438,800
•Government	146,700	203,200	223,500	226,400	231,000	232,600	234,700	240,200	246,600	249,500	255,300	261,300	266,000

Resident Labor Force, Employment by Industry, Jackson County

	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Civilian Labor Force	37,240	63,070	73,430	74,820	76,340	79,520	82,390	82,510	86,280	86,690	88,660	89,020	91,950
Unemployment	3,040	6,510	4,950	5,700	6,320	6,850	5,530	5,400	7,100	6,580	6,260	5,960	4,900
Total Wage and Salary Emp.	26,500	43,500	54,840	54,710	56,810	58,620	61,990	63,570	65,520	67,980	69,590	71,270	73,760
Total Manufacturing	6,010	7,690	8,920	8,150	8,790	8,650	9,050	9,140	9,130	9,320	9,180	8,990	9,230
•Lumber & Wood Products	4,570	5,030	5,370	4,690	5,140	4,740	4,720	4,600	4,500	4,410	4,160	3,890	3,880
•Other Manufacturing	1,440	2,660	3,550	3,460	3,650	3,910	4,330	4,540	4,630	4,910	5,020	5,100	5,350
Total Non-Manufacturing	20,490	35,810	45,920	46,560	48,020	49,970	52,940	54,430	56,390	58,650	60,410	62,280	64,530
•Const. & Mining	810	1,960	2,150	2,060	2,100	2,420	2,710	2,790	2,980	3,270	3,330	3,560	3,810
•Trans., Comm. & Utilities	1,590	2,240	2,920	2,950	2,850	2,870	2,880	3,080	3,250	3,310	3,650	3,690	3,920
•Trade	6,600	11,890	16,160	16,320	16,670	17,190	18,640	19,090	19,510	20,110	20,380	20,700	21,430
•Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	980	2,230	2,620	2,660	2,710	2,870	3,020	2,990	3,030	3,070	3,080	3,190	3,150
•Services & Misc.	4,500	8,040	12,530	12,910	13,860	14,690	15,620	16,240	17,280	18,430	19,060	19,890	20,760
•Government	6,010	9,450	9,530	9,660	9,820	9,930	10,070	10,240	10,350	10,470	10,910	11,260	11,470

Resident Labor Force, Employment by Industry, Josephine County

	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Civilian Labor Force	13,050	23,790	26,510	26,240	27,060	28,310	28,490	28,120	28,900	28,720	28,950	28,950	29,630
Unemployment	1,340	3,100	2,100	2,280	2,690	3,060	2,600	2,350	2,870	2,710	2,620	2,620	2,060
Total Wage and Salary Emp.	8,820	15,740	18,520	17,950	18,500	19,160	19,680	20,010	20,360	20,870	21,150	21,150	22,310
Total Manufacturing	2,630	3,580	3,980	3,620	3,540	3,490	3,230	3,060	3,020	3,210	3,280	3,280	3,490
•Lumber & Wood Products	1,840	2,220	2,010	1,670	1,670	1,620	1,510	1,440	1,390	1,440	1,410	1,410	1,480
•Other Manufacturing	790	1,360	1,970	1,950	1,870	1,870	1,720	1,620	1,630	1,770	1,870	1,870	2,010
Total Non-Manufacturing	6,190	12,160	14,540	14,330	14,970	15,670	16,460	16,960	17,340	17,660	17,870	17,870	18,830
•Const. & Mining	230	580	630	600	620	750	870	890	940	920	960	960	1,080
•Trans., Comm. & Utilities	400	580	680	630	660	690	740	760	780	780	820	820	980
•Trade	2,060	3,830	4,990	4,990	5,120	5,270	5,480	5,540	5,540	5,630	5,710	5,710	5,860
•Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	270	850	900	890	940	1,000	1,090	1,090	1,050	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,100
•Services & Misc.	1,210	2,780	4,030	3,990	4,310	4,580	4,850	5,090	5,340	5,490	5,460	5,460	5,850
•Government	2,020	3,540	3,310	3,240	3,320	3,370	3,450	3,590	3,690	3,760	3,840	3,840	3,970

RECREATION

The Medford District's Recreation Management program continues to be one of the most diverse in the state. Developed sites include campgrounds at Hyatt Lake, Tucker Flat, Elderberry Flat and a new campground at Skull Creek which was added in FY99. Day use sites are maintained at Gold Nugget, Elderberry Flat, Kenny Meadows, Hyatt Lake, and along the Recreation Section of the Rogue River. Interpretive trails and sites are maintained at Eight Dollar Mountain, Table Rocks, Hyatt Lake, Gold Nugget, Rand Administrative Site, and three National Register Sites; the Whisky Creek Cabin, the Rogue River Ranch, and Rand on the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River. A hang-gliding site is maintained at Woodrat Mountain, and a winter tubing hill is maintained at Table Mountain. More people than ever before were taken on guided interpretive hikes on the Table Rocks with over 3000 school children and 2000 adults participating in FY2001.

In addition, two nationally designated trails, The Rogue River National Recreation Trail and a section of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, are maintained.

Forty-seven miles of the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River are managed by the district, with BLM administering both the commercial and private permits.

For users who enjoy driving for pleasure, two Back Country Byways and three designated Off-Highway Vehicle areas are managed. For non-motorized cyclists, the 74-mile Glendale to Powers Bicycle Recreation Area is maintained.

The 5,867 acre Soda Mountain Wilderness Study Area continues to be managed under the non-impairment criteria of the Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review, pending Congressional action. The Soda Mountain area was proclaimed the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument by President Clinton on June 9, 2000.

Winter recreation use continues to increase with over 20 miles of cross-country ski trails and sixty miles of snowmobile trails maintained in addition to the Table Mountain Tubing Hill.

Dispersed use throughout the district includes hunting, fishing, camping, driving for pleasure, horseback riding, hang gliding, caving, shooting, mountain biking, water play, sightseeing, hiking, and mushroom and berry gathering. The types of uses increase every year as does the amount of use.

In addition to these activities, the district issues approximately 150 Special Recreation Permits for commercial or competitive activities. The majority of these permits are issued to commercial outfitters and guides on the Rogue River. Additional permits are issued for coonhound trials, paintball wars, hunting guides, equestrian events, bicycle events, automobile road races, and OHV events.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

The Medford District manages approximately 859,096 acres of land located in Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry, and Coos counties. Under the Northwest Forest Plan, approximately 191,000 acres (or 22 percent of the Medford District land base) are available for timber production. The Northwest Forest Plan and the Medford District Resource Management Plan provide for a sustainable timber harvest (also known as the allowable sale quantity) of 57.1 MMBF (million board feet) annually from Medford District administered public lands. The district had no public auctions in fiscal year 2001. The district did, however, negotiate 23 small sales for a total volume of 229,000 board feet.

Timber Resources

In FY2001, .22 million board feet (MMBF) was sold. This represents .05 % of the 57 MMBF allowable sale quantity. Cumulative information on timber harvest acres, volumes, and harvest types since the beginning of the RMP are provided on pages 23-27.

Except for the District-declared Allowable Sale Quantity, projections made in the RMP are not intended as management action/direction, but rather are underlying RMP assumptions. Projected levels of activities are the approximate level expected to support the Allowable Sale Quantity.

Unresolved litigation and uncompleted strategic surveys under Survey and Manage have limited the ability to offer timber sales at the levels anticipated by the RMPs during Fiscal Year 2001 and prior years. It is not possible at this time to accurately predict the duration or effect of these short term uncertainties on the long term ability to implement the underlying assumptions that form the basis of the Allowable Sale Quantity. Therefore, changes to the RMP based on the inability to implement timber resources decisions and assumptions in fiscal year 2001 would be premature at this time. These circumstances will be more closely examined during the next RMP evaluation.

A number of harvest methods are employed in the Medford District. These consist of regeneration harvest, density management, selective, clearcut, and salvage.

Land Use Allocation	Offered FY 2001		Total 1995 -2001 (mbf)
	MBF	CCF	
AMA	0	0	71,570
North GFMA	0	0	128,540
South GFMA	0	0	56,838
Connectivity	0	0	9,150
Misc Volume	229	390	1,924
Total Volume offered from ASQ lands	229	390	268,022
LSR Volume	0	0	3,721
Riparian Reserve volume	0	0	4,563
Hardwood volume	452	770	482
Total District Volume	681	1,160	276,788
District FY Target Volume	57,075	97,000	369,628

- Data shown is for all “offered” timber sales, which included advertised and negotiated sales with associated modifications.
- Misc. volume includes special forest products sold as sawtimber.
- No sales were offered for auction due to litigation.

Harvest Land Base (HLB)--Lands available for harvest under the district RMP Land Use Allocations (LUA) such as General Forest Management Area (GFMA), Connectivity/Diversity Blocks, Adaptive Management Areas (AMA), and within the designated Key Watersheds which overlay the other LUAs. The harvest land base is composed of the net available acres of suitable commercial forest land on which the ASQ calculation, using the TRIM-PLUS model, is based. Volume from the harvest land base is called chargeable volume as it is charged towards or against (a credit) the ASQ level declared in the RMP. The GFMA and Connectivity/Diversity Blocks equate to the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) Matrix land use allocation.

All volumes in MMBF rounded to the nearest MMBF with one decimal.

The Third Year Evaluation ASQ reconciliation was based on the assumption that the RMP ASQ became effective as of the signing of the RMPs. The ASQ under the RMP was declared retroactively to the beginning of FY95. The volume sold from FY95 up to the signing of the RMPs will need to be added into the data compiled in the APS.

1) Summary of Volume Sold

Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	FY95-01 Declared ASQ
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	199.5	62.0	261.5	399.0
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	8.0	0.2	8.2	n/a
Total	207.5	62.2	269.7	n/a

Sold Unawarded (as of 09/30/01) ASQ/Non ASQ Volume	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	16.4	0.0	16.4
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	2.6	0.0	2.6
Total	19.0	0.0	19.0

2) Volume and Acres Sold by Allocations

ASQ Volume (Harvest Land Base) (MMBF)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
Matrix	132.3	59.3	191.6	492.0
AMA	51.1	2.3	53.4	171.0

ASQ Acres (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
Matrix	17,089	3,530	20,619	23,299
AMA	9,653	2,087	11,740	6,686

Key Watershed ASQ Volume (Harvest Land Base) (MMBF)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
Key Watersheds	3.8	8.8	12.6	7.5

3) Sales Sold by Harvest Types

ASQ Volume (Harvest Land Base) (MMBF)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest	57.4	13.3	70.7	344.0
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	118.8	39.1	157.9	222.5
Other	23.3	9.6	32.9	4.3
Total	199.5	62.0	261.5	570.8

ASQ Acres (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest	3,527	487	4,014	11,277
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	21,864	5,680	27,544	18,584
Other	573	884	1,580	548
Total	25,964	7,051	33,138	29,985

Reserve Acres	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total
Late-Successional Reserves	465	3	468
Riparian Reserves	577	1	578
Total	1,042	4	1,046

4) Sale Acres Sold by Age Class

Regeneration Harvest (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
0-70	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
80-140	1,146.0	73.4	1,219.4	3,577
150-190	789.0	56.8	845.8	3,007
200+	1,839.0	283.2	2,122.2	4,693
Total	3,774.0	415.4	4,189.4	11,277

Density Management , Commercial Thinning & Other (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
0-70	3,251.0	518.6	3,769.6	1,859
80-140	12,356.0	2,955.9	15,311.9	9,324
150-190	3,573.0	1,162.2	4,906.2	4,489
200+	3,050.0	1,132.3	4,182.3	3,032
Total	22,230.0	5,769.0	28,170.0	18,704

DISTRICT ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY (ASQ) ACCOMPLISHMENTS
BY SUSTAINED YIELD UNIT (SYU)
MEDFORD DISTRICT

Evaluation Period: FY 1995 thru FY 2001		Josephine SYU		Jackson SYU		Klamath SYU		District	
ASQ Volume **1	Advertised & Sold Negotiated Modification 5450-5 (Short form)	CCF	MBF	CCF	MBF	CCF	MBF	CCF	MBF
	Totals:	159,935.6	96,701.9	241,813.4	136,731.0	10,755.2	5,303.0	412,504.2	238,735.9
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Rescissions Act Replacement Key Watershed 5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	7,399.8	5,045.8	3,469.6	1,856.7	937.1	555.5	11,806.5	7,458.
		5,050.0	2,964.0	12,909.1	7,361.6	942.5	556.4	18,901.6	10,882.
		2,391.3	1,474.2	4,103.3	2,496.0	77.4	45.0	657.2	4,015.2
	Totals:	174,776.7	106,185.9	262,295.4	148,445.3	12,712.2	6,459.9	443,869.5	261,091.1
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Rescissions Act Replacement Key Watershed 5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	6,108.0	4,253.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,108.0	4,253.0
		18,647.3	29,005.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18,647.3	29,005.1
		48,038.2	27,544.6	195,802.9	109,151.2	11,206.8	5,596.1	255,047.9	142,291.9
	Totals:	249,903.8	150,607.2	332,036.2	207,321.7	19,603.2	11,346.7	627,378.7	369,275.5
Planned Total ASQ for FY 1995 thru FY 2001									
Planned ASQ for Key Watersheds for FY 1995 thru FY 2001		35,130.1	21,347.1	44,875.5	26,330.7	18,264.6	10,583.2	98,270.2	58,260.4
Non - ASQ Volume	Advertised & Sold Negotiated Modification 5450-5 (Short form)	6,671.0	3,599.1	7,008.0	3,838.0	0.0	0.0	13,679.0	7,437.1
		279.1	124.2	181.0	105.0	0.0	0.0	460.1	229.2
		159.0	105.8	88.2	70.7	490.	289.3	738.0	465.8
		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Totals:	7,109.1	3,829.1	7,277.2	4,013.7	490.8	289.3	14,877.1	8,132.1
Autonomous Program Summaries **2:	Rescissions Act Replacement Key Watershed 5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		54.9	35.9	239.6	140.9	675.5	304.1	970.0	480.9
		478.0	265.0	5,626.3	3,067.3	420.7	248.7	6,525.0	3,581.0
All Volume (ASQ + Non-ASQ)	Advertised & Sold Negotiated Modification 5450-5 (Short form)	166,606.6	100,301.0	248,821.4	140,569.0	10,755.2	5,303.0	426,183.2	246,173.0
		7,678.9	5,170.0	3,650.6	1,961.7	937.1	555.5	12,266.6	7,687.2
		5,209.0	3,069.8	12,997.3	7,432.3	1,433.3	845.7	19,639.6	11,347.8
		2,391.3	1,474.2	4,103.3	2,496.0	77.4	45.0	657.2	4,015.2
	Grand Totals:	181,885.8	110,015.0	269,572.6	152,459.0	13,203.0	6,749.2	458,746.6	269,223.2
Autonomous Program Summaries **2:	Rescissions Act Replacement Key Watershed 5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	6,108.0	4,253.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,108.0	4,253.0
		18,702.2	29,041.0	239.6	140.9	675.5	304.1	19,617.3	29,486.0
		48,516.2	27,809.6	201,429.2	112,218.5	11,627.5	5,844.8	261,572.9	145,872.9

**1 Volume from the Harvest Land Base that "counts" (is chargeable) towards Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) accomplishment.

**2 Autonomous Program Summaries figures are for information purposes and are included in the ASQ and/or Non-ASQ figures, respectively. Rescissions Act replacement volume did not count towards annual sale offering targets.

SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS

The Medford District sold a wide variety of products under the Special Forest Products Program in FY 2001. These sales included mushrooms, mosses, Christmas trees, wood burls, plant transplants, floral greenery and wood products such as poles or fence posts.

The record of decision does not have any commitments for the sale of special forest products. The following table shows the special forest product sales for fiscal year 2001 on the Medford District.

Product	Number of Contracts	Quantity Sold	Value
Boughs-Coniferous	29	69,901 lbs	\$1,926.00
Burls & Miscellaneous	15	70,710 lbs	6,461.00
Christmas Trees	843	1,160 trees	4,358.00
Ornamentals	0	0	0
Edibles & Medicinals	10	12,353 lbs	595.50
Floral & Greenery	56	109,896 lbs	2,405.00
Mosses-Bryophytes	1	350 lbs	14.50
Mushrooms-Fungi	30	2,780 lbs	1,180.00
Seed & Seed Cones	0	0	0
Transplants	0	0	0
Wood Products	579	254,775 cu. ft.	27,921.00
Total	1,563		\$44,861.00

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Containment and/or reduction of noxious weed infestations on Medford District administered lands in five counties (Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Coos, Curry) using an integrated pest management approach is critical if native and natural ecosystems are to survive. Currently, the Medford District is emphasizing control of 13 species of exotic plants (yellow starthistle, purple loosestrife, puncturevine, diffuse knapweed, meadow knapweed, Dalmatian toadflax, spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed, leafy spurge, tansy ragwort, Canada thistle, Scotch broom, and Spanish broom). The number of sites targeted for treatment each year is subject to change, depending upon new infestations, funding, cooperation from adjacent landowners, and effectiveness of control methods.

The following is a partial list of accomplishments completed in 2001:

Education/Awareness:

- Numerous weed control presentations with individuals, high schools, universities, and other interest groups

Prevention:

- Require equipment cleaning on all soil disturbing activities and contracts

Inventory:

- Noxious weed inventory conducted during vascular plant surveys (33,880 acres)

Herbicide application:

- Spray noxious weeds in numerous rock quarries throughout the district
- Spray five acres of distaff thistle in Sunny Valley (private lands)
- Jackson County spray contract of 550 acres of puncturevine
- Spray diffuse knapweed/Canada thistle in Hobson Horn quarry

Handpulling:

- Yellow starthistle handpulling contract by Oregon Stewardship (5 acres)
- Illinois Valley Weed Control Contract (handpulling 458 acres of yellow starthistle, Scotch broom, knapweeds)
- Handpulling yellow starthistle in Rogue River campgrounds with students from Southern Oregon University (35 acres)
- Clip and remove cutleaf teasel along Butte Falls/Prospect highway

Biological Control:

Released the following insects:

- 500 *Larinus minutus* (flowerhead weevil) on meadow knapweed
- 2,000 *Eustenopus villosus* (hairy weevil) on yellow starthistle on Quail Creek burn
- 1,000 *Urophora cardui* (gall fly) on Canada thistle in Soda Mt. area
- 400 *Nanophyes marmoratus* (seed weevil) on purple loosestrife in Bear Creek and Prospect areas
- 2000 *Hylobius transversovittatus* (root weevil) on purple loosestrife at Whitehorse Park, Robertson Bridge, Graves Creek, Bear Creek



Purple loosestrife, one of the area's most invasive noxious weeds.

WILDFIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT

Wildfire

The 2001 fire season was close to a typical year at the national level. Nationwide, more than 65,000 fires burned over 3.2 million acres. The five-year average is 72,400 fires and 4.1 million acres. In the infamous 2000 fire year, more than twice as many acres of land burned compared to 2001.

Across the country some areas experienced more active seasons than others. Oregon, Washington, Florida and Nevada accounted for more than half of the acres burned nationwide--nearly 1.6 of the 3.2 million acres. Alaska and the Southwest had very mild seasons.

In Southwestern Oregon, weather and drought prediction forecasts in the early spring gave advanced warning that we could expect an above average fire season. A relatively dry winter left snow pack and surface flow down to 30 to 50 percent of normal. The 2001 water year turned out to be the fourth driest on record.

Southwestern Oregon experienced dry conditions off and on throughout the winter and spring; and entered the summer under severe drought conditions. Burning conditions were prime for fires to occur very early in the year. In fact, the first fire occurred on January 7. Fire season was officially declared in early May. By early July, the Medford District and most of Southwestern Oregon had reached high to extreme fire conditions. The potential for large, high burn intensity fires to occur remained till the middle of October.

The need to prepare for an above-normal fire season was recognized early. Initial attack fire suppression resources were in place and fully staffed ahead of schedule. U.S. Forest Service, Oregon Department of Forestry, and the BLM jointly developed plans to provide additional resources for extended attack and large fire suppression. All three agencies requested and received additional funding to hire local contractor firefighting resources to meet the anticipated needs. These resources included engines, 20-person fire crews, and helicopters.

Fire starts were an almost daily occurrence somewhere in Southwestern Oregon throughout the summer. Fire season lasted for 169 days, well above the average 140 day season. During August, up to six fire starts per day was a common occurrence.

The largest fire occurred on August 9. A small thunderstorm event produced less than 20 lightning strikes but caused nine fire starts. One of these became the 6,200 acre Quartz Fire which destroyed two residences and two outbuildings. The burned area included 990 acres of BLM-managed lands.

Oregon Department of Forestry provides fire protection and wildland fire suppression for the Medford District BLM through a cost reimbursable contract. For the 2001 fire season the District experienced 108 wildfires which burned a total of 1,294 acres. Of that total, 91 wildfires were lightning caused and burned 1,103 acres; and 17 were human caused and burned 191 acres. The number of fires and acres burned were above our 10 year average. In comparison for 2000, we had a total of 49 fires which burned 166 acres. Human caused fires for 2000 numbered 16.

Since the early 1990s the U.S. Forest Service, Oregon Department of Forestry, and the BLM in Southwestern Oregon have worked cooperatively in conducting joint fire training, preplanning mutual aid in attacking fires, and in preventing fire. An interagency coordination and command working team, Southwestern Oregon Coordination Group (SWOCG), meets throughout the year to find solutions jointly for fire related issues and ways to increase efficiencies.

Medford District's Fire Management Program and the National Fire Plan

In August 2000, the President directed the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to develop a response to severe wildland fires, reduce fire impacts on rural communities, and ensure sufficient firefighting capacity in the future. Congress in turn mandated implementation of the National Fire Plan through its appropriation actions and written direction.

The National Fire Plan addresses conditions that have evolved over many decades and cannot be reversed in a single year. It is a long-term commitment based on cooperation and communication among federal agencies, states, local governments, tribes, and interested publics. The federal wildland fire management agencies are working in close consultation with states, governors, and interested partners to prepare a 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy for implementation of the National Fire Plan.

The FY 2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (PL 106-291) provided a total of \$2,893,656,000 to the USDA Forest Service and the Department of the Interior for National Fire Plan and base fire program funding. Approximately \$1.9 billion was allocated to the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior received approximately \$979 million.

Key Points

- Firefighting—Ensure adequate preparedness for future fire seasons
- Rehabilitation and Restoration—Restore landscapes and rebuild communities damaged by wildfire
- Hazardous Fuel Reduction—Invest in projects to reduce fire risk
- Community Assistance—Work directly with communities to ensure adequate protection
- Accountability—Be accountable and establish adequate oversight and monitoring for results
- Operating Principles—Firefighting Readiness, Rehabilitation, Restoration, Monitoring, Prevention through Education, Hazardous Fuels Reduction, Collaborative Stewardship, Creating Jobs, Applied Research & Technology Transfer

Selected Actions and Outcomes in FY 2001

- 1) Build the most efficient level of readiness in the federal firefighting organizations.
- 2) Invest in air tanker bases and fire facilities to assure safe and adequate firefighting facilities.
- 3) Plan and implement fuels reduction treatments on 3.2 million acres of federal lands and 395,000 acres of private lands.
- 4) Identify and begin implementing rehabilitation and restoration projects in burned areas.
- 5) Assist 4,000 rural and volunteer fire departments to improve their protection capabilities.
- 6) Collaboratively identify wildland urban interface communities that are adjacent to federal lands and vulnerable to wildland fire, and begin efforts to develop and enhance community-based programs to reduce the risks and consequences of wildland fire both in and around these communities.
- 7) Continue the national recruitment effort to hire additional firefighters and other personnel to support the National Fire Plan.
- 8) Collaborate with states, local governments, and tribes to develop a coordinated national 10-Year

Comprehensive Strategy that establishes implementation parameters for the National Fire Plan.

9) Invest in technologies that promote economic and entrepreneurial opportunities in processing forest products removed through hazardous fuel reduction activities.

NFP & District Fuels Program. The Medford District has completed fuel treatments on 8,000 to 9,000 acres on 200 to 300 projects annually for the past three years. With the increase in funding from the National Fire Plan, the district has the potential to accomplish 15,000 or more acres annually in the near future. The district has used service contracting to accomplish 98 percent of our treatments. These service contracts include a full range of fuels treatment services. In 2001, a \$20,000,000, five-year contract was awarded to two contractors.

Wildland/Urban Interface Land Base. The Medford District RMP identified 137,462 acres of BLM lands in the Rural Interface Area land designation (within 1/4 mile of county zoned lands 1-20 acres). The National Fire Plan identifies Wildland Urban Interface lands on the district totaling over 450,000 acres. In the Communities-at-Risk designation in the Federal Register (8/17/01), 25 communities are designated within the Medford District boundary.

NFP & Planning. NEPA analysis is conducted through landscape level Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements. These plans include an integrated, interdisciplinary approach to total land management treatments. Fuel and fire treatments are analyzed as a ingredient of all other land management objectives and treatments. Stand alone EAs for fire/fuels projects are rare. Conducting NEPA analysis at the landscape level creates the potential for conducting fuel hazard reduction treatments over a much larger number of acres then can currently be accomplished. Over 90 percent of these treatments are in wildland urban interface areas.

NFP Fuel Treatments Operational Approach. The District has develop a strategic approach to fuel hazard reduction and the restoration of native biological diversity through the long term selective reintroduction of fire. Meeting ecosystem management objectives through the use of fire cannot be achieved by the widespread application of a single broadcast burning or underburning treatment. Current vegetative conditions, high fuel hazard, checkerboard ownership, and rural interface make that highly unrealistic for all but a few of our plant association types (grasslands and some shrub types).

On a landscape level our approach has been to apply fuel reduction treatments to lands on the valley floor or lower slopes adjacent to private ownership and on the ridge tops above. This is a first step that creates anchor points for future treatments. It also reduces the risk of fire spread onto private lands and into adjacent drainages. The next step is to treat the midslope areas (as needed) and areas of high resource value or critical habitats. The goal is to create conditions that allow for the successful and safe reintroduction of fire. Along with this is the identification and maintenance of facilities such as water sources, road systems, helispots, escape routes for both firefighters and public, and defensible areas necessary to conduct a fuel and fire program.

On an individual project level, we have developed a multiple treatment strategy that consists of an initial treatment of density reduction, hand piling and pile burning. On some sites this same treatment will be repeated based on objectives and vegetation conditions. The next treatment is the first application of an underburn or broadcast type burn, followed by the periodic application of maintenance underburn or broadcast burning. Areas directly adjacent to homes may always be maintained by hand pilling and burning due to public concern, risk and smoke. Where slope and soil conditions permit, we have undertaken mechanical treatments utilizing the “slashbuster”. These have been highly successful and cost effective.

Fuels Management Accomplishments in 2001

The district treated 9,627 acres of hazardous fuels in fiscal year 2001. Of that total the district used prescribed burning (underburning, broadcast burning, and hand pile burning) on 3,878 acres. Hand pile burning accounted for 2,695 acres. The remaining 5,749 acres consisted of 5,265 acres of manual treatments which prepared the area for later burning, and 484 acres of mechanical “slashbuster” treatments which chips the vegetation and slash on the site.

In 2001, the District conducted fuel treatments within 10 of the 25 Southwestern Oregon NFP Communities At Risk. Planned treatments in 2002 and 2003 will treat fuels in 14 of these communities.

All prescribed burning on the Medford District is accomplished in compliance with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Smoke Management Plan. There were no smoke intrusions from BLM burning during 2001. The district is continuing to create a smoke and air quality monitoring network in Southwestern Oregon with the cooperation of USDA Forest Service, and Oregon DEQ. Installation of a monitoring site in Shady Cove was completed this year. The District purchased two portable monitoring systems that will be used to monitor air quality in local areas adjacent to BLM burning.



Where slope and soil conditions permit, mechanical treatments utilizing the “slashbuster” have been used to reduce the size and arrangement of fuels on the forest floor so that the fuels can more easily decay and be reassimilated into the soil. The machine can accommodate fuels up to 20 inches in diameter.



ACCESS

Because public and private lands are intermingled within the district boundary, each owner must cross the lands of the other in order to gain access to their lands and resources such as timber. Throughout most of the district this has been accomplished through reciprocal rights-of-way agreements with neighboring private landowners. The individual agreements and associated permits (a total of 103 on the district) are subject to the regulations which were in effect when they were executed or assigned. Additional rights-of-way have been granted for projects such as driveway construction, residence utility lines, domestic and irrigation water pipelines, and legal ingress and egress.

TRANSPORTATION / ROADS

During 2001 the District continued developing transportation management objectives for all roads controlled by the Bureau. The process will continue through 2002. Transportation management objectives have been used to support watershed analyses and to determine candidate roads for the decommissioning process. Road inventories, watershed analyses, and individual timber sale projects identified some roads and associated drainage features that posed a risk to aquatic or other resource values. Activities identified included:

- surfacing dirt roads
- replacing deteriorated culverts
- replacing log fill culverts
- replacing undersized culverts in perennial streams to meet 100-year flood events

Other efforts were made to reduce overall road miles by closure or elimination of roads.

The district decommissioned approximately 7.3 miles of road through timber sale projects. Another 74 miles of road were closed by gates or barricades.

ENERGY AND MINERALS

The Medford District has more than 150 active mining notices. In 2001, 107 sites that were the most likely to have impacts on other resources were inspected. In FY 2001, the District removed eight occupancies that were determined not to be reasonably incident to mining. The District processed nine CFR3809 mining actions in FY 2001, this was a 50 percent decrease from what was anticipated. This decrease was attributed to the passage of new regulations early in the calendar year. Six abandoned mine physical hazard sites were remediated in FY 2001. These sites consisted of unsafe mine openings and structures.

The district continues to sell mineral materials to the public including clay, decorative rock, and quarry rock used for driveways and roads. A total of 62 permits were sold for 27,462 cubic yards of material at a value of \$ 20,000. Material sales were made to business and private citizens in FY 2001.

LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENTS

A parcel of about seven acres was purchased outside the town of Jacksonville. It was acquired to incorporate into the Jacksonville Woodlands Park and Trail System. This purchase benefitted the BLM by blocking up property that has the same use as the Jacksonville Woodlands Park. The plan is to protect the forested hillsides of Jacksonville which form the town's historic wooded viewscape.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The district hazardous materials coordinator participated in a number of actions involving investigations and/or cleanup of reported hazardous waste sites including:

- Worked with the acting safety manager to prepare for and participate in a Washington Office Compliance Assessment for Safety, Health, and the Environment. The assessment covered all district facilities.
- Completed 12 environmental site assessments for easement acquisitions and land exchanges.
- Activated and administered the emergency response contract for four hazardous waste incidents.
- Performed preliminary site characterization activities at the Alameda Mine site.
- Sampled and analyzed soil at the Cinnabar Mountain mine site for physical hazard remediation.
- Drafted and implemented District IM-OR 110-2001-05, Clean Up of Illegal Dumps on Public Lands.
- Performed haz mat remediation and recycling activities at the Leopold Mine.
- Recovered refrigerant and waste oils while disposing of 12 junk appliances from illegal dumping on public lands.
- Performed preliminary investigations and carried out appropriate actions on 19 reported hazmat incidents.
- Promoted waste minimization plan by organizing and conducting office clean up day.
- Recycled 176 junk tires recovered from illegal dumps on public lands.
- Provided information on the illegal dumping of hazardous waste such as methamphetamine waste, pesticides and asbestos-containing materials on public lands, and information on our office recycling program and Rogue Disposal's recycling efforts to the district exhibit committee. The committee incorporated this information into an interpretive exhibit entitled "Trashing Public Lands: Throwing Your Money Away" used at the Jackson and Josephine County Fairs. Provided staff assistance at the exhibit. The public response to this exhibit has been very positive. Since the fairs, the district has received a number of calls from the public reporting illegal dumps. Three individuals have signed up as volunteers to clean up dumps.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

Consultation and coordination with all levels of government have been ongoing and are a standard practice in the Medford District. On the Federal level, the District consults with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service on matters relating to Federally listed threatened or endangered species. The District coordinates its activities with the U.S. Forest Service on matters pertaining to the Applegate AMA and also through development of interagency watershed analyses. State level consultation and coordination occurs with the State Historic Preservation Office for Section 106 compliance, and with Oregon Department of Forestry and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. On a local level, the district consults with Native American tribal organizations, Jackson and Josephine Counties.

THIRD YEAR EVALUATION

On July 31, 2001, the Oregon/Washington State Director, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), released the following findings based on the Third Year Plan Evaluation for the Medford District. The period evaluated was 1995-1998.

“Based on this plan evaluation which included information through Fiscal Year 1998, I find that the Medford District RMP goals and objectives are being met or are likely to be met, and that the environmental consequences of the plan are similar to those anticipated in the RMP FEIS and that there is no new information, as of September 30, 1998, that would substantively alter the RMP conclusions. Therefore a plan amendment or plan revision of the Medford District RMP is not warranted. This document meets the requirements for a plan evaluation as provided in 43 CFR 1610.4-9.”

An executive summary and the entire evaluation document are available, free of charge, upon request.

CADASTRAL SURVEY

Fiscal year 2001 was once again a busy year for the Medford District cadastral survey organization. December 2000 marked the retirement of one of our permanent land surveyors. The section is now made up of three permanent land surveyors and two term survey technicians. An ongoing effort is being made to fill the vacancy behind our retired land surveyor. We hope to have a new land surveyor on board as this fiscal year draws to a close.

Cadastral survey crews completed seven projects and continue work on two additional projects as fiscal year 2001 draws to a close. A total of 33 miles of line were surveyed, 23 miles of federal boundaries were marked and blazed, and 39 survey monuments were set. Medford cadastral survey utilized survey-grade global positioning systems (GPS) to establish control points on the projects it completed as well as using GPS to conduct surveys where practical. Two of the surveys resulted in completing the field work in the Applegate Adaptive Management Area, one survey was for cultural resource identification, two were for timber or occupancy trespass cases, and three were for timber sales, vegetative management, or fuel hazard reduction projects.

Cadastral survey crews also conducted site surveys at two different locations and completed two road easement surveys. In addition, one administrative boundary survey was completed, resulting in one-half mile of federal boundary marked and blazed between existing corner monuments.

Cadastral survey serves as the district lead for all levels of GPS work, both resource grade and survey grade GPS. The Geographic Coordinate Database (GCDB) functions were shifted to the State Office GCDB group. The district, however, completed collecting resource grade GPS data in Jackson County on approximately 75 corners for coordinate control in support of the GCDB. Resource grade GPS data collection efforts will begin in Josephine County during the next fiscal year.

Cadastral survey responded to numerous questions and inquiries from private landowners, timber companies, private land surveyors, and district personnel regarding surveying procedures, status of ongoing surveys, and information about official plats and field notes.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Medford District has two full-time BLM rangers and, through a law enforcement agreement with the counties, the services of 3.5 deputy sheriffs from both Jackson and Josephine Counties. Law enforcement efforts on the Medford District for fiscal year 2001 included the following:

- Responding to and investigating natural resource crimes throughout the district
- Investigating occupancy trespass cases, mining occupancy and other trespasses
- Investigating drug/narcotic offenses (marijuana and methamphetamine)
- Coordinating law enforcement actions with other federal, state and local departments
- Investigating crimes against federal employees and federal property

Cases and incidents have resulted in written warnings, citations, physical arrests, and the referral of cases to other agencies.

The Medford District law enforcement office entered 602 incidents into the BLM LA WNET system in 2000. We expect to enter 1000 incidents in 2001.

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT

The Medford District rangeland program administers grazing leases for 60 livestock operators on 104 allotments. These grazing allotments include approximately 352,313 acres of the Medford District's 863,095 total acres. In addition to public lands, grazing authorizations may include several thousand acres leased from private timber company holdings.

Grazing is one of the many uses of the public lands. The primary goal of the grazing program is to provide livestock forage while maintaining or improving upland range conditions and riparian areas. To ensure that these lands are properly managed, the Bureau conducts monitoring studies to help the manager determine if resource objectives are being met.

A portion of the grazing fees and operational funding is spent each year to maintain or complete rangeland improvement projects. These projects are designed to benefit wildlife, fisheries, and watershed resources while improving conditions for livestock grazing. The Medford District has conducted the long-running Jenny Creek Riparian Enhancement Projects each year since 1988 as part of the rangeland program. These projects have resulted in numerous improvements, enhanced riparian systems and have built strong partnerships with livestock operators, friends, neighbors, and other organizations.

Livestock grazing regulations were revised in 1995 with the implementation of rangeland reform. Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health were completed for the states of Oregon and Washington in 1997. The fundamental characteristics of rangeland health combine physical function and biological health with elements of law relating to water quality, and plant and animal populations and communities. Assessments of rangeland health will be completed on grazing allotments over a ten year period.

New Bureau policy requires that lease renewal applications be filed four months prior to expiration of the existing lease. This time frame will allow the authorized officer to review the application and ensure appropriate documentation in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act.

An update of the Medford District Rangeland Program Summary was completed in 2000 year and summarizes changes which have occurred since the last update. Copies of this document are available by contacting our office. All future updates will be reported annually in this report, the Medford District Annual Program Summary.

Fiscal Year 2001 Accomplishments

Lease Renewals. Grazing lease renewals now require a review of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements prior to renewal for a new ten-year term. Most grazing leases within the Ashland Area require renewal prior to 2006, while the majority of the Butte Falls leases would require renewal prior to 2004. So that the staff can be more efficiently used as they complete the Rangeland Health Assessments, lease renewals may also be completed at the same time. This strategy also reduces lease renewal bulges in some years.

Rangeland Health Assessments:

Ashland Field Office. Rangeland Health Assessments were completed for the following allotments:

Buckpoint Allotment	#10114	3,835 acres
Chapman Creek Allotment	#20213	3,309 acres
Cove Creek Allotment	#10112	1,207 acres
Cove Ranch Allotment	#10143	80 acres
Ferns Lease Allotment	#20224	200 acres
Lower Big Applegate Allot	#20206	11,712 acres
North Cove Creek Allot	#10148	281 acres

Butte Falls Field Office. Rangeland Health Assessments were completed for the following allotments:

Lost Creek Allotment	#10001	10,130 acres
Flat Creek Allotment	#00002	14,499 acres

Allotment Monitoring. Collected utilization, trend, and riparian studies on 17 high priority allotments.

Rangeland Improvements. September 22, 2001, was the fourteenth annual Jenny Creek Riparian Volunteer project. This year the project was co-sponsored as part of the National Public Lands Day celebration. Federal agency participants, including BLM, have implemented this national effort to accomplish on-the-ground work while building strong public/private relationships dedicated to caring for our public lands. A total of 47 volunteers participated in this past year's project.

Projects Completed.

Ashland Field Office (includes Jenny Creek Projects):

- Cleaned and performed maintenance on bluebird boxes
- Maintained goose nesting boxes at Howard Prairie Reservoir
- Replaced poles and maintained fence around Griffin Pass Spring
- Completed a pole fence around Big Glades Spring
- Repaired pole fencing around Hyatt Lake Campground
- Repaired benches at the Snow Play Area and repainted road closure gates
- Trimmed limbs and brush on the cross-country ski trail

Butte Falls Field Office:

- Installed a vehicle closure gate on the Kanutchen Fields allotment off Worthington road to control off-road recreational vehicles causing environmental damage during bad weather.
- Completed project layout and design on two spring developments.

PLANNING AND NEPA DOCUMENTS

Plan Maintenance

The Medford District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (RMP/ROD) was approved in April 1995. Since then, the district has implemented the plan across the entire spectrum of resources and land use allocations. During the life of a plan, both minor changes or refinements and, possibly, major changes brought about by new information or policy may occur. The plan establishes mechanisms to respond to these situations. Maintenance actions respond to minor data changes and incorporation of activity plans. This maintenance is limited to further refining or documenting a previously approved decision incorporated in the plan. Plan maintenance will not result in expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions, and decisions of the approved resource management plan. Maintenance actions are not considered a plan amendment and do not require the formal public involvement and interagency coordination process undertaken for plan amendments.

Previous plan maintenance has been published in past Medford District Annual Program Summaries. The following additional items have been implemented on the Medford District as part of the plan maintenance during fiscal year 2001. These plan maintenance items represent minor changes, refinements or clarifications that do not result in the expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions and decisions of the approved resource management plan.

Plan Maintenance for Fiscal Year 2001

Interpretation of Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (S&Gs) regarding New Developments in Late-Successional Reserves (LSRs). As new developments of various types have been proposed in LSRs, questions have arisen that indicate a need to clarify the interpretation of the S&Gs. This responds to the need by providing general guidance on the interpretation of the S&Gs regarding new developments in LSRs, with a set of principles that should be used on a case-by-case basis to help and interpret and implement the S&Gs in a consistent manner across the involved federal agencies. Instruction Memorandum OR-2001-016 issued January 5, 2001.

Survey and Manage Species--Identification of Non-high Priority Sites. The Record of Decision (ROD) for Survey and Manage (S&M) Species (ROD and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines) provides several situations where specific projects may be exempted from the Standards and Guidelines. These provisions are varied, and are intended for very specific sets of conditions. The identification of non-high priority sites (Standards & Guidelines, Page 10) is one such example.

2001 Amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan

The Survey and Manage mitigation in the Northwest Forest Plan was amended in January 2001 through the signing of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the “Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines.” The intent of the amendment was to incorporate up-to-date science into management of Survey and Manage species and to utilize the agency’s limited resources more efficiently. The ROD provides approximately the same level of protection intended in the Northwest Forest Plan, but eliminates inconsistent and redundant direction and establishes a process for adding or removing species when new information becomes available.

The ROD reduced the number of species requiring the Survey and Manage mitigation, dropping 72 species in all or part of their range. The remaining species were then placed into six different management categories based on their relative rarity, whether surveys can be easily conducted, and whether there is uncertainty as to their need to be included in this mitigation. The following table shows a break down of the placement of these 346 species, and a brief description of management actions required for each.

Redefined Categories Based on Species Characteristics			
Relative Rarity	Pre-Disturbance Surveys Practical	Pre-Disturbance Surveys Not Practical	Status Undetermined Pre-disturbance Surveys Not Practical
Rare	Category A - 57 species • Manage All Known Sites • Pre-Disturbance Surveys • Strategic Surveys	Category B - 222 species • Manage All Known Sites • N/A • Strategic Surveys	Category E - 22 species • Manage All Known Sites • N/A • Strategic Surveys
Uncommon	Category C - 10 species • Manage High-Priority Sites • Pre-Disturbance Surveys • Strategic Surveys	Category D - 14 species ¹ • Manage High-Priority Sites • N/A • Strategic Surveys	Category F - 21 species • N/A • N/A • Strategic Surveys

¹Includes three species for which pre-disturbance surveys are not necessary.

The ROD identifies species management direction for each of the above categories. Uncommon species categories C and D require the management of “high priority” sites only, while category F requires no known site management. The new Standards and Guidelines also establish an in-depth process for reviewing and evaluating the placement of species into the different management categories. This process allows for adding, removing, or moving species around into various categories, based on the new information acquired through our surveys.

Approval of the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines* amended the Standards and Guidelines contained in the Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision related to Survey and Manage, Protection Buffers, Protect Sites from Grazing, Manage Recreation Areas to Minimize Disturbance to Species, and Provide Additional Protection for Caves, Mines, and Abandoned Wooden Bridges and Building That are Used as Roost Sites for Bats. These standards and guidelines were removed and replaced by the contents of the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines*.

Plan Maintenance actions to delete all references to Management Action/Direction for Survey and Manage and Protection Buffer species in the Medford District Resource Management Plan and Appendices and adopt the Standards and Guidelines contained in the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures* are required in response to the Record of Decision.

Copies of the ROD and Final SEIS may be obtained by writing the Regional Ecosystem Office at PO Box 3623, Portland, Oregon 97208, or they can be accessed at <http://www.or.blm.gov/nwfpnepa>.

Plan Maintenance for Fiscal Year 2002

Change of RMP Evaluation Interval. The RMP, in the Use of the Completed Plan section, established a three-year interval for conducting plan evaluations. The purpose of a plan evaluation is to determine if there is significant new information and or changed circumstance to warrant amendment or revision of the plan. The ecosystem approach of the RMP is based on long-term management actions to achieve multiple resource objectives including; habitat development, species protection, and commodity outputs. The relatively short three-year cycle has been found to be inappropriate for determining if long term goals and objectives will be met. A five-year interval is more appropriate given the resource management actions and decisions identified in the RMP. The Annual Program Summaries and Monitoring Reports continue to provide the cumulative RMP accomplishments. Changes to the RMP continue through appropriate amendments and plan maintenance actions. A five-year interval for conducting evaluations is consistent with the BLM planning regulations as revised in November 2000.

The State Director’s decision to change the evaluation interval from three years to five years was made on March 8, 2002. The next evaluation of the Medford District RMP will address implementation through September 2003.

**MONITORING REPORT FOR
FISCAL YEAR 2001**

MONITORING REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

Introduction

This document represents the sixth monitoring report of the Medford District Resource Management Plan for which the Record of Decision was signed in April 1995. This monitoring report compiles the results of implementation monitoring of the sixth year of implementation of the Resource Management Plan. Included in this report are the projects that took place from October 2000 through September 2001. Effectiveness and validation monitoring will be conducted in subsequent years when projects mature or proceed long enough for the questions asked under these categories of monitoring to be answered.

Background

The BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.4-9) call for the monitoring and evaluation of resource management plans at appropriate intervals.

Monitoring is an essential component of natural resource management because it provides information on the relative success of management strategies. The implementation of the RMP is being monitored to ensure that management actions:

- follow prescribed management direction (implementation monitoring),
- meet desired objectives (effectiveness monitoring) and
- are based on accurate assumptions (validation monitoring) (see Appendix L, Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan).

Some effectiveness monitoring and most validation monitoring will be accomplished by formal research. The nature of the questions concerning effectiveness monitoring require some maturation of implemented projects in order to discern results. This and validation monitoring will be conducted as appropriate in subsequent years.

Monitoring Overview

This monitoring report focuses on the implementation questions contained in the Resource Management Plan. Questions were separated into two lists, those which were project related and those which were more general and appropriately reported in the Annual Program Summary, such as accomplishment reports. A copy of both lists are included in appendix B. The monitoring plan for the Resource Management Plan incorporates the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the Record of Decision for the Northwest Forest Plan.

Monitoring at multiple levels and scales along with coordination with other BLM and Forest Service units has been initiated through the Regional Interagency Executive Council (RIEC). At the request of the RIEC, the Regional Ecosystem Office started a regional-scale implementation monitoring program. This province-level monitoring was completed for the sixth year.

Monitoring Results and Findings

Implementation monitoring was based on a process developed by the Medford District Research and Monitoring Committee. The basis was Appendix L of the RMP/ROD. Questions were separated into two lists, those which were project related and those which were more general and appropriately reported in the Annual Program Summary or completed reports (copies of the questions are included in Appendix B). Projects were randomly selected for monitoring for the period from October 2000 to September 2001. A summary of the district monitoring follows.

Summary of Numbers and Types of Projects for FY 2001					
Project Type	# Ashland R.A.	# Butte Falls R.A.	# Glendale R.A.	# Grants Pass R.A.	Total # District
Timber Sales	1	3	1	1	6
Silviculture Projects	1	4	7	7	19
Riparian Projects	0	0	0	0	0
Fish Habitat Projects	1	3	1	1	6
Wildlife Habitat Projects	1	0	0	0	1
Prescribed Burns	2	0	1	0	3
Road Restoration/Bridge Replacement	1	3	2	0	6
Other Projects	7	15	3	3	28

Summary of Numbers and Types of Projects Selected for Monitoring FY 2001					
Project Type	# Ashland R.A.	# Butte Falls R.A.	# Glendale R.A.	#Grants Pass R.A.	Total # District
Timber Sales	1	2	1	1	5
Silviculture Projects	1	3	5	3	12
Riparian Projects	0	0	0	0	0
Fish Habitat Projects	0	1	1	1	3
Wildlife Habitat Projects	1	0	0	0	1
Prescribed Burns	2	0	1	0	3
Road Restoration	0	2	1	0	3
Other Projects	0	1	0	1	2

Note: See Appendix A for all projects considered and projects selected for monitoring.

The monitoring team consisted of district team members and was supplemented with area personnel. Projects were selected for monitoring based on the guidelines contained in Appendix L of the RMP/ROD.

The Medford District started or completed 71 projects from October 2000 through September 2001. These projects included timber sales, small salvage sales, road rights-of-way, collection of special forest products and trail construction. The projects were sorted into the following categories:

Timber Sales	Riparian Projects
Silvicultural Projects	Fish Habitat work
Wildlife Habitat	Prescribed Burns
Road Restorations	Other

Projects that required environmental assessments or categorical exclusions were randomly selected for office and field review. Appendix L generally requires a 20 percent sample to be evaluated.

FY 2001 Implementation Monitoring Selection Categories			
Selection categories from Data Base	# Projects FY 01	# Projects Monitored FY 01	% Monitored
Ground Disturbing Activities	39	20	51%
Projects occurring in Riparian Reserves	34	7	20%
Structures within Riparian Reserves	11	11	100%
Projects in Late Successional Reserves	0	0	NA
Timber Sales in watersheds w/<15% Late Successional Forest	0	0	N/A
Matrix Regeneration Harvests	2	2	100%
Projects in Municipal Watersheds	0	0	N/A
Projects within or adjacent to Special Areas	9	9	100%
Projects which include or are adjacent to Special Habitats	20	5	25%
Projects in VRM II or III areas	18	4	22%
Projects in Wild & Scenic River Corridors	8	8	100%
Projects in Rural Interface	21	4	19%
Noxious Weed Project	5	1	20%
Prescribed Burn Projects	8	2	25%
Projects which required dust abatement	3	1	33%

For each project selected, we answered the project-specific questions included in Appendix B. Questions of a general nature (Appendix B, second list of questions) are addressed in the specific program articles found in the beginning of this document.

The Medford District is separated into four resource areas. The resource area landscape planners prepared answers to the monitoring questions for the individual actions based on a review of the files and NEPA documentation. Some questions asked for information that required field review of projects before they were started and other questions required information gathered after projects were completed. Necessary monitoring field trips were conducted over the entire Medford District.

Findings

The Medford District monitoring group found a high level of compliance with the Standards and Guidelines (S&Gs) contained in the Medford Resource Management Plan and the Northwest Forest Plan. The results of our sixth year of monitoring evaluation continues to support our earlier observations that, overall the District is doing a good job of implementing the NFP and the Medford District RMP. The District has planned and executed many ecologically sound management and restoration projects.

Field review of the timber sales and projects indicated that the intent and requirements for the S&Gs had been met for the sampled and completed projects.

Projects received field visits so that the selected monitoring questions could be answered or required pre-harvest measurements taken. The projects were reviewed in the field for the different factors listed below.

Special Attention Species
Coarse Woody Debris
Fish Habitat

Riparian Reserves
Wildlife Habitat
Structures in Riparian Reserves

Snag Retention
Special Status Species
Special Areas

Snags, green tree retention, and coarse woody debris were found to be reserved at the levels expected in the RMP. Riparian reserves were measured and found to have the correct size buffers for the different type of streams. All projects were found to be in full compliance with the S&Gs from the record of decision. The project results and information on the monitoring process is available at the Medford District Office. As a result of observed very high compliance with management action/direction in the past five years, no implementation or management adjustments are recommended.

A portion of the questions asked in the monitoring appendix concern projects that have not been completed and which deal with pretreatment conditions. Measurements of riparian reserves, surveys of green tree and snag retention, coarse woody debris levels, and special attention species were completed on projects and will be reviewed again when the project has been completed. Some projects may take up to three years to be completed.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. MONITORING

Projects subjected to sampling:

Timber Sales

Soukow
Lower Big Butte
3-Link Commercial Thin

Moon Prairie
Double Salt Quasi Commercial Thin
Free and Easy 2

Silvicultural Projects

Steven's Creek Maintenance / Release
Gopher Trapping
PCT / Release
Minuscule PCT
Crown spacing / PCT
KO South Commercial Thin
Elk Creek Scotch Broom Site
Maintenance & Brushing #1 FY 2001
Maintenance Brushing #2 FY 2001
Maintenance Brushing #3 FY 2001

Maintenance Brushing
Manual Release
Pruning
Gopher Trapping
Tree Planting
Brushing, PCT, Hdw cutting or girdling
Tree planting, Mulching, & Scalping
PCT Thinning, Hdw Spacing, & Maint. Brushing
PCT, Thinning, Hdw Spacing & Maint. Brushing
Maintenance Brushing #4 FY 2001

Roads and Construction

Road Renovation
Forest Creek Road Stabilization
Log Earth Barricade on Lewis Road

Decommissioned Roads
Green Top Gate Placement and Road Closure
Hay Road Construction

Fish Habitat Improvement Projects

East Fork Pipe Replacement
Evans Creek Diversion Dam Removal
West Branch Trail Creek Boulder Weirs

New Berryman Ditch Fish Screen
80 Acre Large Wood Placement
Sucker Creek Restoration Phase II

Other

Noxious Weed Treatment	Rainbow Rec Site, Trail Maintenance
Conifer Release/Fuels Reduction/Firewood	Coyote Creek Burn
Appleseed Burning/Slashbuster Project	MCOA Restoration
Tyler Creek Fuels Project	Jobs In the Woods Restoration
Oregon National Guard	Six Road R-O-W's
Rock Creek Co-op Habitat project	Mine Grates
Burl Theft Rehab Project	Beetle Rot Salvage
Windom Field School	Motorized Vehicle Closure of Green Top
Interpretive Signs and Trail Turnout	Split Rail Cedar Logs
Helicopter Burl Harvest	3 -Link Progeny Site Fence Removal
Elderberry & Dispersed Rec Site Hazard Tree Falling	PP & L Line Maintenance
Poverty Flat Cave Gate Replacement	Hazard Tree Salvage
Fuels Research	Longbrake Bridge Construction
Almeda Mine Gates	Grave Creek Landing Project

FY 2001 Sampled Project List (by category)

Timber Sales

Soukow	Moon Prairie
Lower Big Butte	3-Link Commercial Thin
Free and Easy 2	

Silvicultural Projects

Steven's Creek Maintenance / Release	Maintenance Brushing # 3 FY 2001
Manual Release	Maintenance Brushing
Pruning	PCT / Release
Tree Planting	Minuscule PCT
Brushing, PCT, Hdw cutting or girdling	KO South Commercial Thin
PCT Thinning, Hdw Spacing, & Maint. Brushing	Tree planting, Mulching, & Scalping

Roads and Construction

Road Renovation	Log Earth Barricade on Lewis Road
Hay Road Construction	

Fish Habitat Improvement Projects

East Fork Pipe Replacement	80 Acre Large Wood Placement
Sucker Creek Restoration Phase II	

Other

Conifer Release / Fuels Reduction / Firewood

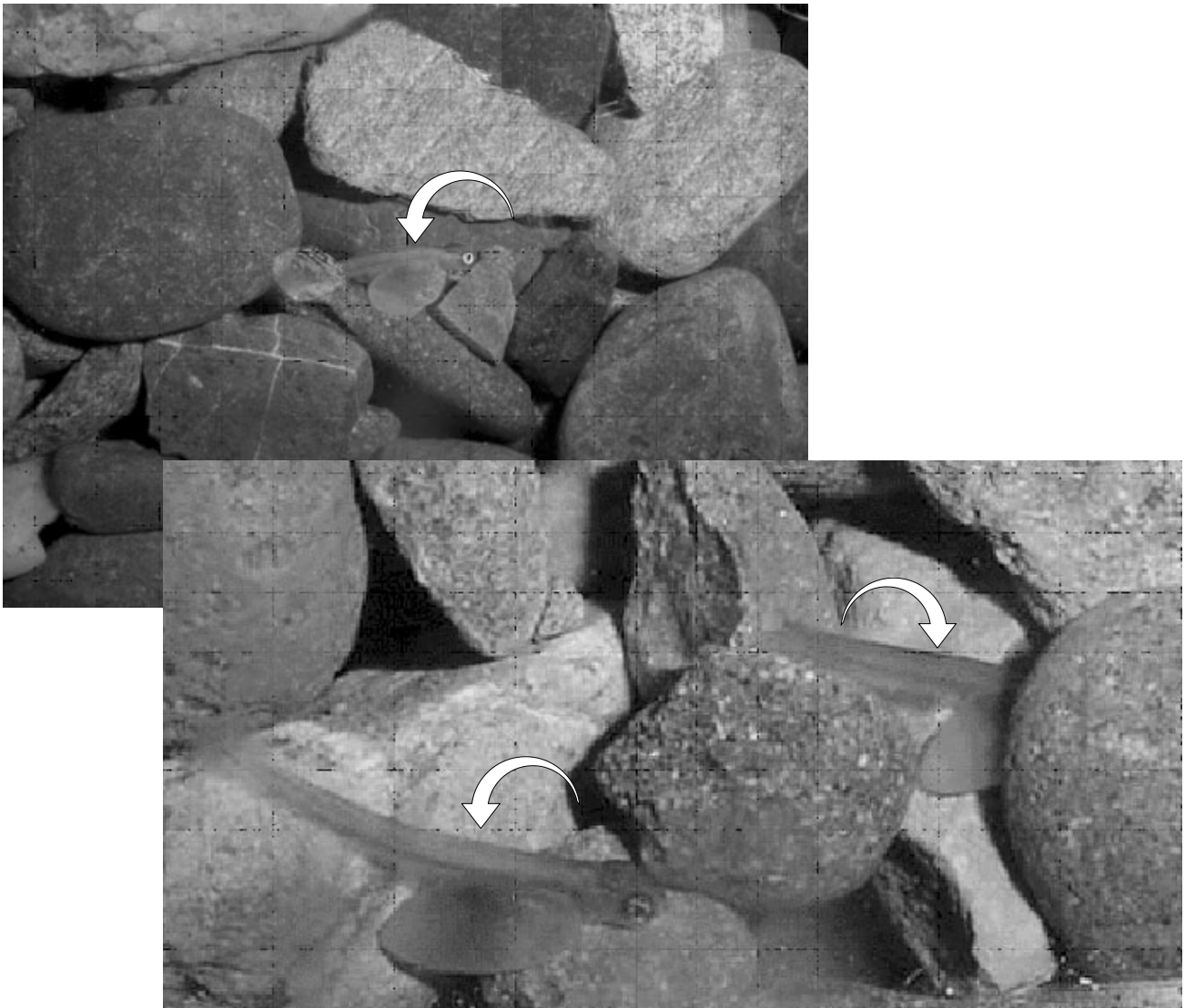
Appleseed Burning / Slashbuster Project

Tyler Creek Fuels Project

Mine Grates

Motorized Vehicle Closure of Green Top

Rainbow Rec Site, Trail Maintenance



Alevin, young summer steelheads, hide among rocks and debris to escape predators.

APPENDIX B

Implementation Monitoring for Fiscal Year 2001

The following two lists of questions have been used to record the Medford District Implementation Monitoring question results for FY 01. The first list, 2001 Project Specific RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions, have been used for specific projects for monitoring.

The second list, APS Related RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions have been addressed in the text of this Annual Program Summary.

Medford District 2001 Project Specific RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions

Listed below are the Implementation Monitoring Requirements and Questions as described in Appendix L of the Medford District ROD for the RMP.

All Land Use Allocations

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

Protection of SEIS special attention species so as not to elevate their status to any higher level of concern.

Implementation Monitoring

1. Are surveys for the species listed in Appendix C conducted before ground-disturbing activities occur?

Compliance/Monitoring Results-- Yes; projects sampled: Sucker Creek Restoration Phase II, Fuel Reduction Rural Fire Protection, Moon Prairie, Tree Planting, Mine Grates, 80 Acre large Wood Placement, KO South Commercial Thin, 3 Link Commercial Thin, Mine Shaft Closure, Log Earth barricade (Lewis Road), Soukow, Road Renovation, and Manual Release.

2. Are protection buffers being provided for specific rare and locally endemic species and other species in habitats identified in the upland forest matrix?

Compliance/Monitoring Results-- Yes; projects sampled: Sucker Creek Restoration Phase II, Fuel Reduction Rural Fire Protection, Moon Prairie, Tree Planting, Mine Grates, 80 Acre large Wood Placement, KO South Commercial Thin, 3 Link Commercial Thin, Mine Shaft Closure, Log Earth barricade (Lewis Road), Soukow, Road Renovation, and Manual Release.

3. Are the sites of amphibians, mammals, bryophytes, mollusks, vascular plants, fungi, lichens, and arthropod species listed in Appendix C being protected?

Compliance/Monitoring Results-- Yes; projects sampled: Sucker Creek Restoration Phase II, Fuel Reduction Rural Fire Protection, Moon Prairie, Tree Planting, Mine Grates, 80 Acre large Wood Placement, KO South Commercial Thin, 3 Link Commercial Thin, Mine Shaft Closure, Log Earth barricade (Lewis Road), Soukow, Road Renovation, and Manual Release.

Riparian Reserves

Expected Future Conditions and Outputs

See Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives.

Implementation Monitoring

7. Are watershed analyses being completed before on-the-ground actions are initiated in Riparian Reserves?

Compliance/Monitoring Results-- Yes, lists of watershed analyses completed by the end of FY 2001 are located in resource area files. Applicable watershed analyses were used as a basis for project environmental analysis.

8. Is the width and integrity of the Riparian Reserves being maintained?

Compliance/Monitoring Results-- Yes, the Riparian Reserve widths have been based on the established guidelines. Projects sampled: PCT, Thinning, Hardwood Spacing, Maintenance Brushing, Maintenance Brushing #3, Grave Creek Landing Project, Tree Planting, Brushing, PCT, Hardwood Cutting, Girdling, Hay Road Construction, Motorized Vehicle Closure - (Green Top), Manual Release, and East Fork Pipe Replacement. In instances where the field visit was done prior to the project being started or completed, riparian reserves were designated. A post trip will be conducted to determine whether reserve boundaries were respected.

- 10A. Are management activities in Riparian Reserves consistent with SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines?

Compliance/Monitoring Results-- Yes. Projects sampled: PCT, Thinning, Hardwood Spacing, Maintenance Brushing, Maintenance Brushing #3, Grave Creek Landing Project, Tree Planting, Brushing, PCT, Hardwood Cutting, Girdling, Hay Road Construction, Motorized Vehicle Closure-- (Green Top), Manual Release, and East Fork Pipe Replacement.

10B. Are management activities in Riparian Reserves consistent with RMP management direction?

Compliance/Monitoring Results--Yes. Projects sampled: PCT, Thinning, Hardwood Spacing, Maintenance Brushing, Maintenance Brushing #3, Grave Creek Landing Project, Tree Planting, Brushing, PCT, Hardwood Cutting, Girdling, Hay Road Construction, Motorized Vehicle Closure-- (Green Top), Manual Release, and East Fork Pipe Replacement.

10C. Are management activities in Riparian Reserves consistent with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

Compliance/Monitoring Results--Yes. Projects sampled: PCT, Thinning, Hardwood Spacing, Maintenance Brushing, Maintenance Brushing #3, Grave Creek Landing Project, Tree Planting, Brushing, PCT, Hardwood Cutting, Girdling, Hay Road Construction, Motorized Vehicle Closure-- (Green Top), Manual Release, and East Fork Pipe Replacement.

11. Are new structures and improvements in Riparian Reserves constructed to minimize the diversion of natural hydrologic flow paths, reduce the amount of sediment delivery into the stream, protect fish and wildlife populations, and accommodate the 100-year flood?

Compliance/Monitoring Results-- Yes. Projects sampled: East Fork Pipe Creek Replacement, New Berryman Ditch Fish Screen, Jobs in the Woods restoration, Forest Creek Road Stabilization, Evans Creek Diversion Dam Removal, West Branch Trail Creek Boulder Weirs, 80 Acre Large Wood Placement, Lower Big Butte Timber Sale and Fuels Project, Hay Road Construction, Longbrake Bridge Construction, Grave Creek Landing Project.

12. A) Are all mining structures, support facilities, and roads located outside the riparian reserves? B) Are those located within the riparian reserves meeting the objectives of the aquatic conservation strategy? C) Are all solid and sanitary waste facilities excluded from riparian reserves or located, monitored, and reclaimed in accordance with SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction?

Compliance/Monitoring Results--No new mining plans of operation

Matrix

19. Are suitable numbers of snags, coarse woody debris, and green trees being left following timber harvest as called for in the SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction?

The Soukow Timber Sale has eight regeneration harvest units. The number of green trees left on these units is to be 6 to 10 trees per acre. The numbers found to be left range from 7 to 25.5 trees per acre.

The Lower Big Butte Timber Sale is still being prepared and marked on the ground for sale.

20. Are timber sales being designed to meet ecosystem goals for the Matrix?

Yes, all timber sales are designed to meet ecosystem goals for the Matrix. All resources are analyzed for impacts including; wildlife, soils, hydrology, plants, social, cultural, as well as others.

21. Are late-successional stands being retained in fifth-field watersheds in which federal forest lands have 15 percent or less late-successional forest?

Compliance/Monitoring Results--No regeneration harvests were planned in any watersheds that had 15% or less late-successional forest in them. RMP objectives were met.

Air Quality

23. Were efforts made to minimize the amount of particulate emissions from prescribed burns?

The two sales selected for monitoring particulate emissions, Lower Big Butte and Soukow Timber sales have not been completed yet. Burn units will have individual burn unit plans developed for them and be carried out when prescribed conditions are available. Overall particulate emissions can be minimized from prescribed burning through ignition timing, aggressive mop-up, and the reduction of large heavy fuels consumed by fire.

24. Are dust abatement measures used during construction activities and on roads during BLM timber harvest operations and other BLM commodity hauling activities?

The Free and Easy Timber Sale contains abatement specifications as part of the contract. Water is required to abate dust during the construction phase of the contract. This sale did not sell and review consisted of a contractual review of the file and what contract specifications it contained. Sale will be re-offered at a later date with modifications.

Soil and Water

26. Are site-specific Best Management Practices identified as applicable during interdisciplinary review carried forward into project design and execution?

Moon Prairie and Lower Big Butte are the two timber sales selected. Both timber sales have not been completed yet, but best management practices were examined based on contract specifications. Skid trail locations are to be approved ahead of time, the maximum area for skid trails is to be less than 12 percent of the area, existing skid roads are to be used when available, tractor yarding will be limited seasonally.

- 27B. Are watershed analyses being performed prior to management activities in key watersheds?

Compliance/Monitoring Results--Yes, lists of watershed analyses completed by the end of FY 2001 are located in resource area files. Applicable watershed analyses were used as a basis for project environmental analysis.

Wildlife Habitat

38. Are suitable (diameter, length and numbers) of snags, coarse woody debris, and green trees being left in a manner that meets the needs of species and provides for ecological functions in harvested areas as called for in the SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction?

Yes. Prescriptions are written to leave an adequate number of green trees of various sizes. Regeneration Harvests are designed to leave either 6 to 10 trees per acre or 16 to 25 trees per acre depending on their location. The Lower Big Butte Timber sale is still being prepared and marked for sale. The Stevens Creek project was a commercial thinning and slash reduction effort. Being a partial cut adequate green trees were left. Snags and adequate coarse woody debris was left on the site.

39. Are special habitats being identified and protected?

Compliance/Monitoring Results-- Yes. Projects sampled: Stevens Creek Maintenance and Release, East Fork Pipe Replacement, Adit closure (Evans Creek), Handpile and HP burning for Fuel Hazard, PCT Thinning, Maintenance Brushing. Fisheries habitat were protected during pipe replacement and by riparian reserve buffers for other silvicultural projects. Closing adits will protect the special bat habitat found there.

Fish Habitat

42. Are at-risk fish species and stocks being identified?

The Lower Big Butte Timber Sale Project and East Fork Pipe Replacement has identified at-risk fish species and has design features to avoid adverse impacts to them. The Lower Big Butte project has not been completed yet while the East Fork Pipe replacement was completed successfully.

44. Are potential adverse impacts to fish habitat and fish stocks being identified?

The Lower Big Butte Timber Sale Project and East Fork Pipe Replacement has identified at-risk fish species and has design features to avoid adverse impacts to them. The Lower Big Butte project has not been completed yet while the East Fork Pipe replacement was completed successfully.

Special Status Species and SEIS Special Attention Species and Habitat

46. Are special status species being addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other actions? During forest management and other actions that may disturb special status species, are steps taken to adequately mitigate disturbances?

The Medford District has consulted with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on various management projects. All major ground disturbing activities involve discussion with USFWS concerning special status species. This may consist of a verbal

discussion, or range up to and include a formal biological assessment. Projects reviewed were the following: East Fork Pipe replacement, Tyler Creek Fuels, Motorized Vehicle Closure- Green Top, GP tree plant, Mulching, Scalping, GP PCT, Thinning HDW Spacing, Maintenance Brushing #2.,

47. Are the actions identified in plans to recover species and the requirements and recommendations in the biological opinion being implemented in a timely manner?

Recovery Plans are met or exceeded.

Special Areas

53A. Are BLM actions and BLM authorized actions/uses near or within special areas consistent with RMP objectives and management direction for special areas?

The following projects were selected because of their close proximity to certain special areas, Gopher trapping, Lower Big Butte, Signs and trail turn out, Poverty Flat Cave Gate replacement, Handpile and Handpile burning, Tree Planting, Mulch & Scalping, Maintenance & Brushing #1, Maintenance Brushing #2, Maintenance Brushing #4. All impacts were avoided by locating projects outside of special areas. If any project was close enough to possibly impact a special area a buffer was delineated for protection.

53B. If mitigation was required, was it incorporated in the authorization document?

No mitigation was required, projects were located away from the special areas and no impacts were realized.

53C. If mitigation was required, was it carried out as planned?

No mitigation required.

Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

60A. Are cultural resources being addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other actions?

Cultural surveys were completed and identified site was protected.

60B. During forest management and other actions that may disturb cultural resources, are steps taken to adequately mitigate?

No mitigation required; site was protected by avoiding.

Visual Resources

64. Are visual resource design features and mitigation methods being followed during timber sales and other substantial actions in Class II and III areas?

Compliance/Monitoring Results--Yes; projects sampled: Appleseed Burning/Slashbuster, Hazard Tree Salvage, Handpile and Handpile Burning for Fuel Hazard, and Pre-Commercial Thinning. All of these projects were selected because they happen to be in VRM, class II or III. Thinning or burning piled slash does not affect the visual resource in these two VRM classes. No mitigation necessary with these type projects due to VRM constraints.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

65. Are BLM actions and BLM authorized actions consistent with protection of the ORVs of designated, suitable, and eligible, but not studied, rivers?

Compliance/Monitoring Results--Yes; projects sampled: Pre-commercial thinning, Maintenance Brushing, Handpile and Handpile Burning for Fuel Hazard Reduction, Hazard Tree Salvage and Appleseed Burning/Slashbuster project. These silvicultural projects while in the area of a candidate wild and scenic river or nearby to the Rogue River did not impact and were not in the rivers corridor.

Rural Interface Areas

67. Are design features and mitigation measures developed and implemented to avoid/minimize impacts to health, life, property, and quality of life and to minimize the possibility of conflicts between private and federal land management?

The Tyler Creek Fuels Project, Lower Big Butte Timber Sale, and Handpile and Handpile Burning for Fuel Hazard reduction were selected because of their location being in a Rural Interface area. The Tyler Creek Fuels project was initiated with adjacent landowners after they brought their concern of fuel loading on nearby BLM lands being a potential fire hazard to the office. Design features in the other projects, that are close to private landowners, were accepted that would keep adverse impacts from the adjacent lands.

Noxious Weeds

76. Are noxious weed control methods compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

The Appleseed Burning / Slashbuster Project was compatible with the ACS objectives. Buffer areas were incorporated into the project to keep activity away from riparian reserves, streams, and any spring areas. Noxious weeds were slashed and burned along with excess fuel loading in the project areas.

Medford District

APS Related RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions

This list of questions are addressed in the text of this Annual Program Summary.

All Land Use Allocations

(RMP/ROD, Appendix L, page 225)

4. Are the sites of amphibians, mammals, bryophytes, mollusks, vascular plants, fungi, lichens, and arthropod species listed in Appendix C being surveyed as directed in the SEIS ROD?
5. Are high priority sites for species management being identified?
6. Are general regional surveys being conducted to acquire additional information and to determine necessary levels of protection for arthropods and fungi species that were not classed as rare and endemic, bryophytes, and lichens?

Riparian Reserves

(RMP/ROD, Appendix L, page 226)

- 9A. What silvicultural practices are being applied to control stocking, re-establish and manage stands, and acquire desired vegetation characteristics needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?
- 9B. Are management actions creating a situation where riparian reserves are made more susceptible to fire?
- 13A. Are new recreation facilities within the riparian reserves designed to meet, and where practicable, contribute to Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?
- 13B. Are mitigation measures initiated where existing recreation facilities are not meeting Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

Late Successional Reserves

(RMP/ROD, Appendix L, page 228)

14. What is the status of the preparation of assessments and fire plans for Late-Successional Reserves?
- 15A. What activities were conducted or authorized within Late-Successional Reserves and how were they compatible with the objectives of the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment?
- 15B. Were the activities consistent with SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines, with RMP management direction, and Regional Ecosystem Office review requirements, and the Late-Successional Reserve assessment?

16. What is the status of development and implementation of plans to eliminate or control non-native species which adversely impact late-successional objectives?
17. What land acquisitions occurred, or are under way, to improve the area, distribution, and quality of late-successional reserves?

Adaptive Management Areas

(RMP/ROD, Appendix L, page 229)

- 18A. Are the adaptive management area (AMA) plans being developed?
- 18B. Do the AMA plans establish future desired conditions?

Matrix

(RMP/ROD, Appendix L, page 230)

22. What is the age and type of the harvested stands?

Air Quality

(RMP/ROD, Appendix L, page 231)

- 25A. Are conformity determinations being prepared prior to activities which may: contribute to a new violation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, increase the frequency or severity of an existing violation, or delay the timely attainment of a standard?
- 25B. Has an interagency monitoring grid been established in southwestern Oregon?

Soil and Water

(RMP/ROD, Appendix L, page 232)

- 27A. What watershed analyses have been or are being performed?
28. In watersheds where municipal providers have agreements, have the agreements been checked to determine if the terms and conditions have been met?
29. What is the status of identification of instream flow needs for the maintenance of channel conditions, aquatic habitat, and riparian resources?
30. What watershed restoration projects are being developed and implemented?
31. What fuel treatment and fire suppression strategies have been developed to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

32. What is the status of development of road or transportation management plans to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?
33. What is the status of preparation of criteria and standards which govern the operation, maintenance, and design for the construction and reconstruction of roads?
- 34A. What is the status of the reconstruction of roads and associated drainage features identified in watershed analysis as posing a substantial risk?
- 34B. What is the status of closure or elimination of roads to further Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and to reduce the overall road mileage within Key Watersheds?
- 34C. If funding is insufficient to implement road mileage reductions, are construction and authorizations through discretionary permits denied to prevent a net increase in road mileage in Key Watersheds?
35. What is the status of reviews of ongoing research in Key Watersheds to ensure that significant risk to the watershed does not exist?
- 36A. What is the status of evaluation of recreation, interpretive, and user-enhancement activities/facilities to determine their effects on the watershed?
- 36B. What is the status of eliminating or relocating these activities/facilities when found to be in conflict with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?
- 37A. What is the status of cooperation with other agencies in the development of watershed-based Research Management Plans and other cooperative agreements to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?
- 37B. What is the status of cooperation with other agencies to identify and eliminate wild ungulate impacts which are inconsistent with attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

Wildlife Habitat

(RMP/ROD, Appendix L, page 234)

40. What is the status of designing and implementing wildlife habitat restoration projects?
41. What is the status of designing and constructing wildlife interpretive and other user-enhancement facilities?

Fish Habitat

(RMP/ROD, Appendix L, page 235)

42. Are at-risk fish species and stocks being identified?

43. Are fish habitat restoration and enhancement activities being designed and implemented which contribute to attainment of aquatic conservation strategy objectives?

44. Are potential adverse impacts to fish habitat and fish stocks being identified?

Special Status Species and SEIS Special Attention Species and Habitat

(RMP/ROD, Appendix L, page 236)

48. What coordination with other agencies has occurred in the management of special status species?

49. What land acquisitions occurred or are underway to facilitate the management and recovery of special status species?

50. What site-specific plans for the recovery of special status species were, or are being, developed?

51. What is the status of analysis which ascertains species requirements or enhances the recovery or survival of a species?

52. What is the status of efforts to maintain or restore the community structure, species composition, and ecological processes of special status plant and animal habitat?

Special Areas

(RMP/ROD, Appendix L, page 238)

54. What is the status of the preparation, revision, and implementation of ACEC management plans?

55A. Are interpretive programs and recreation uses being developed and encouraged in ONAs?

55B. Are the outstanding values of the ONAs being protected from damage?

56. What environmental education and research initiatives and programs are occurring in the RNAs and EEAs?

57. Are existing BLM actions and BLM authorized actions and uses not consistent with management direction for special areas being eliminated or relocated?

58A. Are actions being identified which are needed to maintain or restore the important values of the special areas?

58B. Are the actions being implemented?

59. Are protection buffers being provided for specific rare and locally endemic species and other species in habitats identified in the SEIS ROD?

Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

(RMP/ROD, Appendix L, page 239)

- 61. What mechanisms have been developed to describe past landscapes and the role of humans in shaping those landscapes?
- 62. What efforts are being made to work with American Indian groups to accomplish cultural resource objectives and achieve goals outlined in existing memoranda of understanding and to develop additional memoranda as needs arise?
- 63. What public education and interpretive programs were developed to promote the appreciation of cultural resources?

Wild and Scenic Rivers

(RMP/ROD, Appendix L, page 241)

- 66A. Are existing plans being revised to conform to aquatic conservation strategy objectives?
- 66B. Are revised plans being implemented?

Socioeconomic Conditions

(RMP/ROD, Appendix L, page 243)

- 68. What strategies and programs have been developed, through coordination with state and local governments, to support local economies and enhance local communities?
- 69. Are RMP implementation strategies being identified that support local economies?
- 70. What is the status of planning and developing amenities (such as recreation and wildlife viewing facilities) that enhance local communities?

Recreation

(RMP/ROD, Appendix L, page 244)

- 71. What is the status of the development and implementation of recreation plans?

Timber Resources

(RMP/ROD, Appendix L, page 245)

- 72. By land-use allocation, how do timber sale volumes, harvested acres, and the age and type of regeneration harvest stands compare to the projections in the SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines and RMP management objectives?
- 73. Were the silvicultural (e.g., planting with genetically selected stock, fertilization, release, and thinning) and forest health practices anticipated in the calculation of the expected sale quantity implemented?

Special Forest Products

(RMP/ROD, Appendix L, page 246)

Implementation Monitoring

74. Is the sustainability and protection of special forest product resources ensured prior to selling special forest products?

75. What is the status of the development and implementation of specific guidelines for the management of individual special forest products?

Fire/Fuels Management

(RMP/ROD, Appendix L, page 247)

77. What is the status of the preparation and implementation of fire management plans for Late-Successional Reserves and Adaptive Management Areas?

78. Have additional analysis and planning been completed to allow some natural fires to burn under prescribed conditions?

79. Do wildfire suppression plans emphasize maintaining late-successional habitat?

80. Have fire management plans been completed for all at risk late successional areas?

81. What is the status of the interdisciplinary team preparation and implementation of regional fire management plans which include fuel hazard reduction plans?

APPENDIX C. SUMMARY OF ONGOING PLANS AND ANALYSES

Cascade Siskiyou National Monument Management Plan

This management plan has been in the works since President Clinton designated the area a National Monument on June 9, 2000. The Draft Plan/EIS will be out in 2002 for 90-day public review. Following the public review period, comments will be analyzed and the final plan will be completed.

Two other environmental impact statements are being developed on the Medford District-- Kelsey/Whiskey Creek and the Upper Illinois Project plans. Kelsey/Whiskey Creek is in parts of the Glendale and the Grants Pass Resource Areas. The Upper Illinois Project is in the Illinois Valley and is being completed as a joint project with the Siskiyou National Forest.

Integrated Pest Management

Presently an EIS is being developed for the seed orchards of four Western Oregon districts. The Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPM) is needed primarily because of a significant loss of seed to cone insects and other pests. Insecticide use and other alternatives would be considered to control the pests. The plan would only apply to IPM activities within the seed orchards themselves. If we decide to proceed with the IPM plans, formal identification to the public will be made. If you have questions about the plan, please contact Harvey Koester, orchard manager, 541-618-2200.

Hellgate Segment, Wild and Scenic River Plan EIS

The Medford District is revising its river plan for the 27-mile Hellgate Recreation Area of the National Wild and Scenic Rogue River. The Hellgate Recreation Area begins at the confluence of the Applegate and the Rogue Rivers and proceeds downstream to Grave Creek. The completion of the Hellgate Recreation Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement is scheduled for Spring 2002.

APPENDIX D. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACEC	-	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
AMA	-	Adaptive Management Area
ASQ	-	Allowable Sale Quantity
BLM	-	Bureau of Land Management
CBWR	-	Coos Bay Wagon Road
CCF	-	Hundred cubic feet
CFR	-	Code of Federal Regulations
DEQ	-	Department of Environmental Quality
EEA	-	Environmental Education Area
FY	-	Fiscal Year
GCDB	-	Geographic Coordinates Data Base
GFMA	-	General Forest Management Area
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
LSF	-	Late Successional Forest
LSR	-	Late-Successional Reserve
MBF	-	Thousand board feet
MMBF	-	Million board feet
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA	-	National Environmental Protection Act
NFP	-	Northwest Forest Plan
O&C	-	Oregon and California Revested Lands
ODEQ	-	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
ODFW	-	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OSHA	-	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSU	-	Oregon State University
PD	-	Public Domain Lands
PILT	-	Payment in Lieu of Taxes
PL	-	Public Law
REO	-	Regional Ecosystem Office
RIEC	-	Regional Interagency Executive Committee
RMP	-	Resource Management Plan
RMP/ROD	-	The <i>Medford District Resource Management Plan</i> and <i>Record of Decision</i>
RNA	-	Research Natural Area
ROD	-	Record of Decision
SA	-	Special Attention Species
S&G	-	Standards and Guidelines
SS	-	Special Status Species
USFS	-	U.S. Forest Service

APPENDIX E. DEFINITIONS

AMA—Adaptive Management Area—the Medford District’s Applegate AMA is managed to restore and maintain late-successional forest habitat while developing and testing management approaches to achieve the desired economic and other social objectives.

anadromous fish — Fish that are born and reared in fresh water, move to the ocean to grow and mature, and return to fresh water to reproduce, e.g., salmon, steelhead and shad.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)—An area of BLM administered lands where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and provide safety from natural hazards.

candidate species—Plant and animal taxa considered for possible addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Species. These are taxa for which the Fish and Wildlife Service has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support issuance of a proposal to list, but issuance of a proposed rule is currently precluded by higher priority listing actions.

fifth field watershed—A watershed size designation of approximately 20-200 square miles in size.

fiscal year—The federal financial year. It is a period of time from October 1 of one year to September 31 of the following year.

hazardous materials—Anything that poses a substantive present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise managed.

iteration—Something said or performed again; repeated.

late successional reserve—A forest in its mature and/or old-growth stages that has been reserved

lay down fence—A fence capable of being put down in winter to allow less damage from winter weather.

matrix land—Federal land outside of reserves and special management areas which will be available for timber harvest at varying levels.

noxious plant/weed—A plant specified by law as being especially undesirable, troublesome, and difficult to control.

precommercial thinning—the practice of removing some of the trees less than merchantable size from a stand so that remaining trees will grow faster.

prescribed fire—a fire burning under specified conditions that will accomplish certain planned objectives.

refugia—Locations and habitats that support populations of organisms that are limited to small fragments of their previous geographic ranges.

Regional Interagency Executive Council—A senior regional interagency entity which assures the prompt, coordinated, successful implementation at the regional level of the forest management plan standards and guidelines .

research natural area—an area that contains natural resource values of scientific interest and is managed primarily for research and educational purposes.

Resource Management Plan—a land use plan prepared by the BLM under current regulations in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

riparian reserves—Designated riparian areas found outside late successional reserves.

SEIS Special Attention Species—a term which incorporates the “Survey and Manage” and “Protection Buffer” species from the Northwest Forest Plan.

silvicultural prescription—a detailed plan , usually written by a forest silviculturist, for controlling the establishment, composition, constitution, and growth of forest stands.

site index—A measure of forest productivity expressed as the height of the tallest trees in a stand at an index age.

site preparation—any action taken in conjunction with a reforestation effort (natural or artificial) to create an environment that is favorable for survival of suitable trees during the first growing season. This environment can be created by altering ground cover, soil or microsite conditions, using biological, mechanical, or manual clearing, prescribed burns, herbicides or a combination of methods.

slashbuster—A specialized piece of machinery used to reduce the size and arrangement of fuels on the forest floor so that the fuels can more easily decay and be reassimilated into the soil.

Special Status Species—plant or animal species in any of the following categories

- Threatened or Endangered Species
- Proposed Threatened or Endangered Species
- Candidate Species
- State-listed Species
- Bureau Sensitive Species
- Bureau Assessment Species

stream mile—A linear mile of stream.

